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Bushnell Away From Post; Berlin Flies 'Peace' Kite; Essential List Is Revised

The World's Day—August 18, 1943

Boston: Bushnell Absent From State House Post

Whereabouts of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, who has been absent from his State House office for nearly two months without explanation, were unknown today to Governor Saltonstall. [Page 2.]

Employers in less essential industry should make every effort to protect the right to return to the job of employees who leave to go into essential industry, Powell M. Cabot, Director for Massachusetts of the United States Employment Service, declared as fathers still failed to respond to the new "work or fight" rules. [Page 2.]

About 100 New England Transportation Company truck drivers failed to report for work today in its Hartford, Conn., division.

A request by a group of Charlestown residents to restore limited parking in the Bunker Hill Monument area was taken under advisement today by the Boston Traffic Commission. Unlimited parking was voted on Aug. 4, to accommodate cars of Navy Yard workers.

In Europe: Berlin Tries Direct 'Peace' Feelers

Peace feelers—for the first time emanating directly from Germany itself—were heard over the Berlin Radio, Columbia Broadcasting System's listening post recorded a commentator's plea for an "honorable" settlement with the "less extreme" elements in Germany. [First Page, Second Section.]

War production by Britain and the United States is between two and three times the total output of the Axis powers, British Minister of Production Oliver Lyttelton disclosed. He said that Britain had achieved its production rate through receiving about 25 per cent of its supplies from the United States.

Dr. Bozhidar Pouritch, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, declared in a broadcast to the Yugoslav people that the new Yugoslav Government will concern itself only with the problems of liberation and not with questions of internal policy.

Nazis have executed 60 Yugoslav peasants at Kraljevo, Croatia, in reprisal for the blowing up of a bridge, and 12 boys from the same town were shot for "illegal resistance," the Government-in-Exile states.

English workers will be frozen in their jobs after Aug. 20, when no man or woman may leave his job without notification to the Ministry of Labor. The order applies to men between 18 and 64 and to women between 18 and 69.

Demand for a second front was renewed in Moscow. The Russian Army newspaper Red Star charged the Allies with failure to take advantage of the Russian summer offensive. [First Page, Second Section.]

In Scandinavia a sharp reaction was felt to the new repressive measure of the Nazi occupying forces in Norway. Sweden protested over German shelling of a Swedish motor torpedo boat. Protest strikes were reported in Denmark. [Page 8.]

Washington: Essential Activities List Revised

The essential activities list of the War Manpower Commission has been revised to widen its scope, include some additions, and incorporate some changes, officials announced. None of the 35 activities previously listed were dropped nor has there been any change in the supplementary list of nearly 3,000 key positions. [Page 8.]

A few additional planes will be returned to the air lines this month by the armed services and a "substantial number" will be turned back in the final four months of the year, the Post Office Department disclosed.

The "Big Inch" pipe line "is more than making good," Acting Petroleum Administrator for War Ralph K. Davies said announcing a record 24-hour test run of 328,000 barrels of Texas crude oil through the western leg of the new pipe line.

National: N. Y. Democrats Win Court Ruling

New York Democrats won a second court ruling that a Lieutenant Governor of the state must be elected in November to succeed the late Thomas W. Wallace.

The Victor F. Lawson, a Liberty ship launched at the California Shipbuilding Yards at Wilmington, Calif., was named to honor one of the founders of the Associated Press.

Arrival at Honolulu of Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, the War Department's Production Chief, on an inspection trip was announced by the Army.

A minimum wage rate of 40 cents an hour for all wholesaling, warehousing and other distribution industry workers was recommended by a 21-man committee studying the subject.

Americas: Argentine Envoy to Brazil Named

Gen. Arturo Rawson, a leader of the June 4 revolution in Argentina, has been named Ambassador to Brazil.

Maj. Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazil's Minister of War, arrived in Washington as the personal representative of President Vargas, for conferences on Brazil's plans to send troops overseas with United Nations forces.

Breaking of an Axis spy ring at Sao Paulo, Brazil, was announced by police, who said radio transmission headquarters for the ring were maintained in the home of Werner Waltemath. Others involved with him were said to include the German Baron Hans von Kotve arrested in Canada; a Hungarian ballet dancer, Gabriela Lazslo, arrested in Sao Paulo, and a number of Germans and Japanese. A mass of messages transmitted to Berlin, Rome and Budapest and a laboratory for microfilm work were found by the police.

Some People in Washington Would Pay Rent for Doghouse

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The desperate house-hunter who proclaimed in a want-ad today that Sherman was guilty of understatement about war because he never tried to rent a modern home in Washington couldn't get an argument out of "naval officer's foolish family."

The latter outfit, it developed in another six-point tear-jerker in the classified columns, is on the point of "deserting fine Indiana home, complete with swimming pool," to join daddy in the wartime capital. They seemed a little nonplussed at their inability to lease a conveniently located apartment with three bedrooms and a maid's room.

One of the most spectacular outgrowths of the capital's housing shortage is the gaudiest set of newspaper "agony columns" west of Fleet Street. In the quest for living room, bedroom and bath anything goes, including whimsy and home-grown poetry. Here are a couple of samples:

"Refined cocker spaniel desires suitable furnished housekeeping apartment in Arlington or Washington; must also accommodate well-trained Marine officer and wife."

And—

"Just two girls looking for a place of their own,
"Who yearn to return to a feeling of 'home.'
"We're clean and we're neat, don't drink or smoke,
"Adult, intelligent, responsible folk.
"If you've two rooms, kit. and bath, Northwest,
"Call NA 2630, Ext. 506, we'll do the rest!"

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:43 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:24 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 8:41 p. m. and ends Friday at 5:26 a. m.

Warren Named For Bay State Education Post

Head of Newton Schools appointed Commissioner by Governor to succeed Downey.

Julius E. Warren, Superintendent of Schools in Newton, was today named Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts by Governor Saltonstall.

The Governor said he would accept the resignation of Commissioner Walter F. Downey as of Aug. 25. Mr. Downey who was appointed by the Governor in 1939 will return to his former post as headmaster of Boston English High School.

In a press conference following his return from a Maine vacation, the Governor said he would submit the nomination of Mr. Warren to the Executive Council at their next session on Aug. 25. No Council meeting had been scheduled for today.

The State education post calls for a $9,000 salary.

Temporary Commissioner

Pending confirmation of the appointment by the Council, the Acting Commissioner of Education will be Patrick J. Sullivan, Director of the Department's Division of Elementary and Secondary Education. This procedure was made necessary, the Governor explained, because there was no Council meeting this week, and in order to give Mr. Warren opportunity to complete his obligations with the Newton School Department.

Mr. Warren has had a long career as a teacher, principal, and superintendent of schools. A native of Leicester, Mass., he graduated from Dartmouth College in 1910 and received his Master of Arts Degree from Columbia University in 1922.

Following two years in the employ of the Western Electric Company in Chicago, he taught at Rutland, Mass., and at the Mohegan Lake School. From 1913 to 1918 Mr. Warren was head of the English Departments at Schenectady, New York, and Boston, Mass. Subsequently he was principal of the high schools at Brattleboro, Vt., and at Columbusville, N. Y., where he also served as superintendent of schools from 1922 to 1925.

Other Activities

Before going to Newton in 1924, he was Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Springfield, Mass., and Superintendent of Schools at Lakewood, Ohio, where he was also a member of the City Charter Commission. He has served as in instructor in various summer schools including Harvard Graduate School of Education and Boston University.

Among his other activities are the following: Newton Co-ordinator, Teacher Education Commission; American Council of Education, 1939-42, and Director of Newton Community Cheest, 1935.

War Timetables Set Ahead by Allies; Eisenhower Warns Axis of New Blows; 'Forts' Bomb Reich in Shuttle Flight

Allied airmen batter Japanese planes at Wewak; Nazis counterattack in Russia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

General Eisenhower has followed up the previous day's final conquest of Sicily with a warning to the Axis that his American troops and the British Eighth Army are "ready to go at any minute."

While the Axis thus is being kept in a state of jitters over the next Allied move, airmen of the United Nations have made a sweep against the fighter strength of the Axis forces of such overwhelming power that the purpose is evidently to clear airfields of fighter craft as a vital prelude to land attack.

American Flying Fortresses in a 1,500-mile trip made their first daylight shuttle raid from Britain, across Germany, to North Africa, bombing en route the second largest Messerschmitt plant at Regensburg. Others, starting from Africa, wrought havoc upon 150 fighter planes parked in fields near Marseille, France.

The Regensburg raid followed only three days after the British had gone to Wiener Neustadt, near Vienna, largest Nazi Messerschmitt plant, and rained fragmentation bombs on 400 grounded planes.

The loss to the Allies of 41 heavy bombers is some indication of the large number of planes employed.

General MacArthur, in the Southern Pacific, was carrying out the same policy with a massed attack on 225 Japanese fighters collected at Wewak in New Guinea—presumably to defend the Salamaua base, 350 miles away, from approaching American attack. After 10 waves of American Fortresses, Liberators, and others had crossed the four fields containing the enemy planes, at least 150 of them had been destroyed.

In addition to the long-range

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By a Staff Artist

Pattern of Air Warfare

Heavy black broken line gives approximately the route of American Flying Fortresses on shuttle trip from Britain across Germany to Africa, attacking the Messerschmitt plant at Regensburg. Shaded broken line is the route of the RAF trip to the Messerschmitt plant at Wiener-Neustadt, on Aug. 15. Lighter lines indicate other bombings from Britain, Sicily, or Africa.

Wewak Raid Curbs Japanese Air Power

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Aug. 18—Four Japanese airfields around Wewak in New Guinea today are massed with twisted and smoldering wrecks. More than 170 bombers and fighters are either destroyed or severely damaged.

This is one of the most savage attacks the Japanese air force ever has suffered in the Southwest Pacific and is the greatest toll of aircraft taken by General Douglas MacArthur's fliers. Its consequences are likely to be most serious for Japan's future in this theater of the war.

Allied reconnaissance planes had reported a large concentration of Japanese planes at four airdromes—Dagua, Borum, But, and Wewak—which surround this important base. Immediately the Allied air forces were concentrated for attack, and soon after midnight of Aug. 17, large numbers of Flying Fortresses and Liberators were over the target.

These carried fragmentation bombs and incendiaries as well as some high-explosive bombs. Taking Japanese defenses completely by surprise, they covered the airdromes and dispersal areas with over 10,000 fragmentation bombs and incendiaries. Almost immediately, the whole peninsula was enveloped in flames.

As soon as dawn broke, another and stronger force of medium bombers with powerful fighter cover appeared over the target and for several hours the attack continued from low altitude.

Early pilots' reports describe scenes of havoc in the Japanese ranks. Planes drawn up tip to tip were raked and blasted, some of them with their engines warming up frantically trying to take off as bombs and flames spread among them and their crews.

It is stated that aerial photos taken at the time of attack amply confirm the numbers of planes claimed to have been totally destroyed or

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

British press careful in encouraging hope of early second front in Northern Europe.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 18—The ever-rising ferocity of the Allied air blitz on Europe, coupled with the ending of the Sicilian campaign, brings to a head here today the consideration of the next Allied moves.

But despite the greatest day raids of the war which pounded Germany and occupied countries yesterday and are being continued today; despite American Flying Fortresses striking their deepest yet into the heart of Germany; despite the RAF night-bomber force switching from Italy to Northern Germany; and despite all the new British travel restrictions, troop movements, and other suggestive developments, nevertheless the British press today for the most part refrains from encouragement of hopes for an early second front in Northern Europe.

Speculation is directed rather toward Italy and the Mediterranean.

Serious Problems for Nazis

At the same time there is no denying that a considerable section of the British public seems to think the Quebec talks are considering a continental invasion. And judging from reports reaching here of trend of American thought and newspaper comment, the United States as well as Britain will be deeply disappointed if 1943 goes by without a second front on the Russian pattern.

It is largely because Parliament is in recess that there isn't more open advocacy of a second front here just now. But some members of Parliament are seeking ammunition from their constituencies for a second front campaign soon as the Commons reassembles.

That is, of course, provided a second front isn't under way by then—and by second front would probably be meant a real major offensive and not just a diversion the new British, American, and Canadian divisions.

Meanwhile whatever way the decisions go at Quebec, it is clear here that the continent has got invasion "jitters." This in itself presents serious problems for the Germans.

Choice of Allied Drives

British propaganda lately has been making the fullest use of the advantages to the Allies of now being able to strike at the so-called European Fortress from one or more of numerous different positions.

The power of the Allies to tie up German divisions is growing at progressively more rapid rate.

Nor do thoughts here on a second front prevent appreciation of the significance of the present

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Roosevelt and Churchill engaged in review of military measures drafted by staffs.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Aug. 18—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill were in almost continuous conference on Canadian soil today to ratify new, Allied military measures.

These measures were submitted to them for final approval or amendment by the Combined Chiefs of Staff of the United States and Great Britain who have already been in session here for a week on the strategy of a faster-moving offensive timetable.

While the scope and details of these plans are neither known nor publishable, it can be said that the President and the Prime Minister are seeking to accomplish two prime purposes in this, their sixth personal meeting since Germany invaded Poland.

One purpose is military, the other is political. It can hardly be argued that on the long view one is more important than the other.

Concentration of Force

The first is press to the fullest, with new daring and with new concentration of force, the tides of the fighting which are now flowing strongly, both in the Pacific and in Europe, to the side of the United Nations.

The second, it can be stated reasonably, is to reach a solid understanding between Washington and London on how to deal with political forces of a disintegrating Axis and to bridge the apparent misunderstanding with military collaborator Joseph Stalin on these and related issues of the future peace.

Evidence that a speeded timetable on a global scope is a foremost objective of the present conference stems from the official announcement that the planning experts from ever" theater of Anglo-American operation have been summoned to Quebec and that together they constitute "one of the greatest gatherings of military experts ever held." Neither the Washington nor the Casablanca conferences were on the scale of this one.

Evidence that political agreements, which will lead to a coordinated program of Allied psychological warfare against the Axis and which will pave the way to settlement of some of the issues of the peace, are a foremost objective of the meeting stems from the fact that both Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, and Anthony Eden, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, are due to join the discussions shortly.

The nature of these decisions, which are now being taken on the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Russians want Allies to move at once: First Page, Second Section.

War Labor Board Empowered To 'Crack Down' on Defiers

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—President Roosevelt today gave the National War Labor Board the go-ahead signal on strong measures to gain compliance with its orders, including those defied by John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers.

Languishing for lack of power to enforce its orders, the Board, on which governmental labor policy hinges, is expected to take on new life as a result of the President's action.

The President pointed out in his letter to the Board's Chairman, William H. Davis, that only seven out of more than 1,000 disputes have been referred to him for noncompliance in the last 18 months, and expressed the hope that sanctions authorized today "may not have to be invoked."

Power given the National War Labor Board to force compliance is drastic.

May Seize Plants

In the case of recalcitrant employers it may:

Hold back war contracts.

Cut off essential materials.

Interfere with transportation and fuel deliveries.

And finally, if necessary, seize and operate plants.

In the case of non-complying unions, the WLB can:

Take over the plant and operate it under the War Disputes Act.

Withhold from the union, "the benefits, privileges or rights accruing to it until the union demonstrates its willingness and capacity to abide by the obligations thereof." In the case of checked-off funds, this would be done by escrow.

In the case of noncompliance by individuals, the WLB can:

Get Selective Service to draft certain men.

Ask the Attorney General to enforce penalties for certain types of interference with war production.

The new enforcement program was drawn up for the National War Labor Board by Wayne L. Morse, public member, and presented to the President for his approval some time ago.

Controversy With Lewis

The Board received its new powers just as its long controversy with John L. Lewis is coming to a head. The President's order greatly strengthens the NWLB's hand in the still-unsettled coal mine dispute that has resulted in

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Eyewitness at Vella Lavella Depicts U. S. Surprise Attack

A graphic account of how the daring American convoy on Aug. 15 sailed to Vella Lavella Island under the noses of the Japanese at Kolombangara and landed without the Japanese suspecting their purpose—without loss of a single man or vessel—is cabled by Mr. Walker, who accompanied General MacArthur's men on their remarkable exploit.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH AMERICAN FORCES INVADING VELLA LAVELLA, Aug. 17. Delayed—Stealing around behind the enemy's headquarters on Kolombangara Island, this streamlined invasion convoy made a surprise landing here this morning, within sight of the main Japanese fortresses on Bougainville Island, in the boldest stroke yet made by American forces in the Solomons.

The large force of Army troops which ran up the beach on the southeast shore of the Vella Gulf caught the enemy completely by surprise. Before the Allies had completed their conquest of Bairoko Harbor eight miles from the Munda base on the main New Georgia island a convoy of fast troop transports and cargo-carrying barges had been organized at an advanced base and was steaming through the night to make the sixth amphibious landing in 45 days.

Thus, in a single daring thrust, a new American base has been secured, virtually without opposition and within easy striking distance of the Japanese naval base on the Shortland Islands and the major Japanese airdromes of Kahili and Kieta on the large Bougainville Island, all within a radius of 75 miles.

The operation was pushed through with the precision of a much-practiced football play.

Not a Man Lost

Inside of three hours, the entire initial landing phase had been completed without the loss of a single ship or soldier.

"It's a beautiful night for invasion," an officer on the bridge remarked as the column of sleek express trar ports and escorting warships moved northward at high speed under a full moon.

Although the enemy would have had every weather advantage for interception, apparently it was his night off.

In the early morning, a single Japanese plane apparently spotted the convoy and made off to sound the alarm, but by that time it was too late to do anything about it.

The first light of dawn caught the convoy moving through calm waters with the objective off the beam and the extinct volcano of Kolombangara 16 miles away across the gulf. Before the sun arose, the first assault troops were wading through the surf.

From that point the landings were right on schedule. At 6:10 a. m. fleet naval escorts began circling up and down the coast executing co-ordinated turns in closed and open formation.

Overhead, fighter planes in pairs hovered in a protective umbrella.

The peaceful scene was soon interrupted. Shortly after the last group had made a landing, indicating the success of the surprise

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Badoglio Pledges Return of Sicily; Flame of Revolt Subsiding in Milan

By the Associated Press

Italian Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio told his people tonight in a radio address that "the numerical superiority of the enemy has forced us to abandon Sicily," but pledged to the Sicilians that they would be returned to Italy.

The speech lasted less than three minutes.

While it was addressed to the Italian people as a whole, it was directed particularly to the Sicilians, and the Premier said:

"Sicilians, don't despair. A people cannot perish if it keep its faith. You will keep your place in the affections of the Italian people.

"Italians, salute the heroic Sicilians!"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 18—Revolutionary forces which were seething in Milan a few days ago subsided without eruption, according to latest reports reaching here.

The Chiasso correspondent of National Zeitung of Basel says that information from his Swiss-Italian frontier outpost indicates that while the mood for revolt was there, it lacked necessary leadership, weapons, and financial support.

It is also believed, according to the National Zeitung writer, that the latest Allied bombings of Milan, Turin, and Genoa have tended to disorganize the revolutionary elements of the population.

The revolutionary movement in Milan is said to have reached its peak on Aug. 12 and 13, with wide distribution of antigovernmental placards and secret leaflets. This went on, despite a ban on the five parties comprising the anti-Fascist, anti-monarchist underground organizations, ranging from the moderate liberalists to Communists.

It was evident, however, that the ban had a direct effect on these underground activities, slowing down membership recruiting perceptibly. During the few days of freedom in Milan, 5,000 members were recruited by the Socialist Party.

At the time of the near outbreak on Aug. 12 and 13 the middle class, as well as the workers, were all for a quick change, the Chiasso report says. But the middle class hung back, waiting for the workers to start things moving. They stood ready, once the break was made by the extremists, to join the revolt and direct it into more moderate channels.

The catchword of those two days was Communism and an alliance with Russia. At least, this was the case in Milan. The National Zeitung explained this attitude was due to the "decline in bombed cities of pro-British sentiment which up to then had regarded Britain as a natural ally of the Italians and Fascism."

Workers have been out of hand in Italy for the past six months.

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Palermo Radio Jams Italian Home Service

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 18

The Allies, using captured Axis radiocasting facilities at Palermo, Sicily, effectively have blotted out radiocasts by the Italian home radio service, the Federal Communications Commission reported yesterday.

Allied Use of Gas in War Possible Says U. S. Chief

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gas may be used by the Allies to shorten the war and save lives, if the enemy uses it first, it was declared today by Maj.-Gen. William N. Porter, chief of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service.

Interviewed here in a routine inspection of the Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District, the General recalled that the nation, through President Roosevelt, has said that toxic gases will be used only in retaliation to their first use by the enemy.

General Porter, who is one of the nation's few officers with extended service in the naval, air, and ground forces, pointed out that gas may be the only weapon which can efficiently wipe out Japanese resistance, "inasmuch as they don't surrender."

"We dropped 4,000 tons of high explosive bombs on Pantelleria, and the island gave up," he said. "High-explosive hasn't been enough to make many Japs surrender. We have to go in and "dig 'em out at great cost to our assault troops."

While extensive use of gas against the Chinese at Ichang some 18 months ago was reported, gas shells have been hurled by the Japanese only in isolated instances since then. These instances occur when an artillery outfit, through whim or last-minute decision, decides to throw the one or two gas shells with which each artillery battery apparently is equipped, General Porter said.

None Used by Japanese

"At places in the South Pacific where the Japanese have retreated, we have found their equipment included gas shells, although none has been used against us," he said. None has been reported from the African or Russian front, he added.

"The German enemy may well use gas when his back is to the wall," General Porter observed.

"So far, he has not used it for good reasons: in the war's early stages, he was moving so fast he didn't need to resort to gas. Now, with his air force in decline, he probably realizes we could reply overwhelmingly with much greater effect over Germany than he could over England.

"As for a gas attack on Boston," the General continued, "he could do more damage with 'high-explosive.' The 50 bombers from a carrier, slipped within range, could knock down buildings and break water mains, which would kill or injure more persons than would gas shells carried in the same amount of space aboard aircraft.

"Of course, he might include a gas shell or two on South Station, just to spread panic," General Porter suggested, with a wry smile.

Prepared for This Phase

Public support for use of gas against the enemy lags "because of a psychological reaction. A person just can't 'reason back' at gas. However, it's no more horrible to suffocate than to be cut in two with a machine-gun fire," he said.

Turning to broader aspects of his branch, General Porter observed that "many people have the mistaken impression that Chemical Warfare Service is merely waiting in a standby condition for gas warfare to break out. Ever since the last war we have been preparing for this phase, just as any other branch of the Army or Navy, and we are prepared.

"But C. W. S. already has done tremendous jobs in other phases: the development and combat use of smoke and incendiary bombs.

"The use of smoke over enemy lines was largely responsible for our small casualties in the landing on Sicily—landing being probably the most hazardous of all military undertakings," he pointed out.

"We have found that our assault troops have a three-to-one advantage if we can put smoke over the enemy, rather than allow him to put smoke on us.

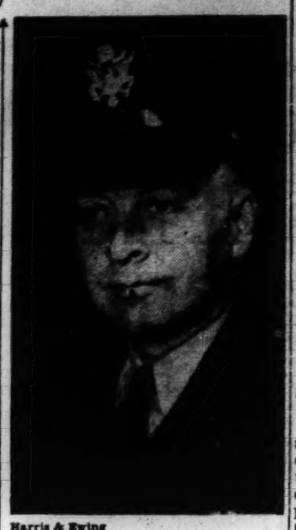
Smoke Over Targets

"In other words, it's three times as difficult to achieve effective fire if smoke is on you than if it is on your target. That's because you know fairly well where your target is just before the smoke settles.

"The importance of smoke is indicated by the fact that it and armor are the only two means of getting men across an open space efficiently," he said.

A graduate of the Naval Academy and a former staff officer of the Air Forces, General Porter praised offensive and defensive equipment, much of which is procured in New England through the Boston office, "as the best in the world." He voiced praise for the National Defense Research Council, headed by Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, and for Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where permanent research and instruction for chemical officers have been carried on since the last war under a program duplicated nowhere, he said.

Included among the C. W. S. weapons he described for reporters were: flame-thrower, "an oversized shotgun" which spouts flaming oil 50 to 80 yards; the four-pound magnesium bomb; oil bombs which cause fires to race beyond control; thermite bombs to burn metal and machinery; and incendiary bombs with explosives "to discourage" fire fighters.



Harris & Ewing

Maj. Gen. William N. Porter

Commander of United States Army Chemical Warfare Service, in Boston interview, tells of possible use of gas.

Indianapolis 'Vet' May Head Men of 1898

Guy Boyle of Indianapolis, Ind., a Spanish War veteran who also saw active service as a subaltern during the Philippine Insurrection, was assured of election to the office of National Commander in Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans today when he was nominated without opposition by the veterans in their first business session at Mechanics Hall.

Meeting in Boston for their forty-fifth national encampment, the 800 delegates pursued the same even tenor of their ways when they nominated J. Morgan Galbreth, presiding judge of the Municipal Court in Los Angeles, Calif., to the office of National Senior Vice-Commander in Chief for the ensuing year.

Some indication, however, that a close and lively contest may be expected during tomorrow's election was seen in the fact that three candidates threw their broad campaign hats in the ring for Junior Commander in Chief, an office which is third in the inevitable line of succession to national head of the U. S. W. V.

South Gets in Its "Say"

The name of Halsey B. Leavitt, a North Carolinian who has been aceive in administrative affairs of the Spanish War Veterans for some time, was first placed before the convention by the delegation of Alabama amid much placard waving and some "Rebel yells" by enthusiastic veterans from the Southern states.

Supporters of his chief opponent, William A. Dawkins, Past Commander of New York, didn't have long to wait because as the roll call proceeded by states in alphabetical order, California deferred to New York and his name was placed before the delegates also amid sustained cheers.

As the roll call continued, it was evident that Mr. Dawkins drew his support from the large eastern and industrial states, although the Massachusetts delegation is still undecided as to who it will support, while Mr. Leavitt could count on the delegates from the South, Middle West, and Southwest.

The name of Arthur G. Orme of Roselle, N. J., was also placed before the convention, but Mr. Orme later withdrew in favor of Mr. Leavitt. After the nominations had been closed, it became apparent that several of the gaily beribboned and bemedaled delegations would meet in caucuses during the day to determine how to vote on the morrow.

The other order of business considered by the veterans were 11 resolutions, approved by the Resolutions Committee after a protected sessions over "controversial" matters Monday night. One resolution, in fact, the resolve naming Manila in the Philippines as the site of the first postwar U. S. W. V. encampment had been withdrawn.

Immigration Resolve

A vigorous contest is anticipated on the adoption of a resolution favoring the retention of the current immigration laws for five years after the war, limiting the number of aliens admitted annually to 150,000. It has been described as "narrow nationalism" by veterans who advocate a more flexible program.

Other resolves to be considered today include one opposing Congressional enactment of a broad social security program that would jeopardize the independently gained veterans' benefits and another urging the preservation of their "preferences, rights and privileges" when the Federal Government pares its pay rolls after the war.

Color and Charm at the 'Glads' Show

By a Staff Photographer

New England Gladiolus Society Opens Yearly Exhibit

Phyllis Perkins, left, of Newport News, Va., gives the V-for-Victory, following the excellent example of this gladiolus brought to the Show by Dr. H. W. Stevens of Waterbury, Conn. Its unusual twin-spike surprised even the old showmen. At the right, Miss Barbara Campbell surveys one of the varieties shown by Elmer Gove, of Burlington, Vt.

Rainbows in Captivity? No, It's the 'Glad' Show

By Millicent Taylor
Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The first impression is that rainbows have been caught, somehow, and tossed with a lavish hand into the massive exhibition rooms of Boston's Horticultural Hall. But on looking closer you see that it is the next thing to rainbows—gladiolus, by the thousands, tier on tier, transforming the place with splashes of color. Their appearance opens the 24th Annual Exhibition of the New England Gladiolus Society, which runs through tomorrow.

In the number of exhibitors and of blooms the show is larger than usual, entries being made from all parts of New England and beyond, including Canada, with "glads" larger and more abundant than ever on account of July rains.

Members of the Connecticut and the Maine Gladiolus Societies are here in greater numbers because the shows of both Societies were canceled due to transportation problems.

Special interest centers around the displays brought by Clarence D. Fortnam of Tyler Hill, Pa. Mr. Fortnam took his glads to the Midwest Gladiolus Society Exhibition held in Chicago last week and carried off most of the top honors. He won "Best Spike in the Show" with a new white called Myrna. Myrna was further acclaimed by popular vote taken during the show as "the most beautiful glad in the exhibition." Mr. Fortnam also won in the class called for "the spike with the longest flowerhead" from bottom floret to tip, and in the class calling for "the spike with the largest florets." He had the "largest number of florets open," too.

New seedlings are the sub-debs of the glad world, and this show has several exciting ones. Amateurs and professionals alike are showing interest in a lovely lavender that may have quite a career ahead of it. It is derived by Arthur A. Arenius of Long Meadow, Mass., from his own famous variety, King Arthur. It will probably be called Prince Arthur, Mr. Arenius said.

Elmer Gove, Burlington, Vt., is showing several new seedlings in his large display (Champlain Gardens) originated by Prof. E. F. Palmer of Ontario, the producer of the popular glad Picardy.

Dr. H. W. Stevens of Waterbury, Conn., brought along an oddity which he discovered among his seedlings. It is a twin-headed spike, each head strong and well developed. "I call it 'V-for-Victory,'" he laughed.

The keenest competition among amateur growers is noticeable, as always, in the collections calling for 25 different varieties. The specimens this year are better than usual, in the opinion of J. H. Odell, of Wellesley, editor of the Society's magazine, and the problem for the judges is most difficult.

This evening and tomorrow the winning entries will be displayed in a Court of Honor, together with the trophies awarded.

Draft Board In Haverhill Claims Pique

Members of Draft Board No. 76 of Haverhill, Mass., today charged Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Selective Service Director, with making a personal rather than a legal issue out of the local board's refusal to induct fathers into the military services while single men were being deferred for occupational purposes.

In a letter to the Director, the Haverhill Board attacked the Director for seeking the Board's resignation through President Roosevelt, charging they were being denied the right to recognize the people rather than "the Director's office" as the authority "to which we are all responsible."

The Board contended that the Director's chief complaint against the local board's refusal to induct fathers was based, not upon the violation of draft regulations, "but upon the fact that we chose to communicate our opposition to the public" rather than work strictly through the State Director's Office.

Board Charges Pique

On this premise, the Board insisted that Colonel Smith had asked them to resign, not because of regulations, but because the Director was personally opposed to the manner in which the Board had stated its case. Thus the principal indignation of the Director, the letter stated today, "is directed toward the fact that the Board's position was not made in private to him."

"Both the tone and the substance," the Board stated, "of the Director's letter to us indicates that the Director would have overlooked what he claimed was an illegal act had we communicated with him privately instead of letting the public in on this discussion."

As a matter of fact, the Board continued, "the Director knows that this board has been faithful to the rules and regulations of selective service. It has been vigilant in keeping essential workers on vital jobs. It has been faithful to the spirit of the law; and this is the reason that the Board gagged on the directives to induct fathers while single men remained in safe and lucrative jobs."

Making an Example

The attitude of the Director was summed up by the Board as thusly: "The State Director is determined to make an example of the Haverhill Board, not berause they defied regulations (other boards have done the same) but because they have refused to sacrifice fathers on the altars of war, and because they have recognized the people as the authority to which they are chiefly responsible."

Meanwhile, the induction of fathers continued to take place in some communities, such as Nantucket, where Stuart Day, father of five children today condemned his draft board's order for him to report for examination as "a raw deal." He said he would go along with the other boys into the service, but thought his case had not been given proper consideration by the draft board.

It is instances of this sort which the Haverhill Board has definitely ruled out of its city as long as its members remain in office as appointees of President Roosevelt.

Good Pay Waits Fathers Who Change to War Jobs

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Best paying essential jobs in war industry around Boston, which are open to fathers under the new "work or fight" regulations, bring $36 to $37 a week at the start, go up to $40 and $41.50 at the end of a month, and then to $48 and $50 or more.

Inquiry today brought these figures from the big Hingham and Fore River Shipyards and the General Electric Company at Lynn.

The Boston Navy Yard has a starting rate of $30, the United States Employment Service, which handles its hirings, reported. This runs up to $40 for workers without mechanical experience.

Many fathers who give up less essential places to take jobs in essential industry, as urged by the War Manpower Commission, will earn more than they are now getting and will protect their possibilities of deferment under the draft, Government officials said here today.

One Serious Drawback

However, there is one handicap to the new plan which is designed to meet the demands of war industry for more workers, both for brand new jobs and also to fill vacancies made by the draft.

The father who gives up his present less essential job may or may not get it back. That depends entirely on his employer. There is no law to compel the employer to give it back if he can, as in the case of drafted men.

Some employers may feel, if they have trouble in filling a job that a man has left to go into essential industry and avoid the draft, that they have been let down, it is conceded. Likewise, if a man fails to get his job back when the war is over, then he may be left high and dry.

These chances have led to a strong feeling among officials here that if a national service act controlling labor is adopted by Congress this fall, it will require employers to take care of this problem. Employers will then by law be forced to restore to their places if possible any of their former employees who went into essential industry, it is forecast.

Not Showing Up Yet

No more results in recruiting fathers for essential jobs under the "work or fight" regulations were reported today by the United States Employment Service here. The fathers are simply not showing up as yet.

"We feel there is a battle on throughout the production front at home and that men who go in to make essential products are doing as much as the men who are going to war," commented Powell M. Cabot, Director for Massachusetts of the Federal Employment Service. "Without the war workers the Army and Navy would be ineffective.

"The war worker may never get a medal pinned on his chest, but without him the whole war effort would be a failure.

"There is every reason why employers in less essential work should let fathers go to take places in essential industry, and why fathers should make this transfer in the feeling it is highly honorable.

"I strongly urge that employers make every possible effort to protect seniority rights of employees who leave to go into war industry."

Good Pay from Start

As to the "take home" from essential industry for a father going now, here are some of the best prospects:

At the big shipyards operated by the Bethlehem Steel Company at Hingham and Fore River (Quincy), the starting rate is 70½ cents, which means $36.66 a week. In 30 days the new man goes to 80.5 cents or $41.50 a week. If a man is given the training course of three, four or five weeks, he gets 62½ cents an hour while in training, and then all depending on the man, he can earn a great deal more. The week is 48 hours, pay for 52.

The Boston Navy Yard starts men to run machines at a wage figuring $30 a week which ought to go to $33 and $35 according to ability at the end of several months, and then rise further. Plain laborers start at 74 cents an hour or $38 a week and stay at that.

The starting rate at General Electric at Lynn is 72½ cents an hour which rises to 77 cents at the end of the first month. This is the minimum and includes laborers. The work-week is 48 hours, and time and a half is paid after 40 hours, so that the pay is really for 52 hours. At these rates the starting minimum comes to $37.70 a week and at the end of the first month to $40.04. If a man comes with any training and experience that can be used, he naturally may start at a higher rate.

If a man is put in the training program, which takes one or two months, he gets on piece work as soon as he can qualify. In six months the average well qualified man ought to be making 85 to 90 cents an hour, which means $48 to $50, or possibly more. The paper work or clerical jobs around the plant pay less.

Reports Show New England Anthracite Is Being Diverted

While New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois are getting heavier shipments of hard coal than last year, the New England States are in receipt of only half as much anthracite as they normally have at this point in the heating season, according to figures compiled by the Massachusetts Department of the Necessaries of Life.

The New England shortage situation was today presented forcibly to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in a joint statement by Senator David I. Walsh (D), and Representative Philip J. Philbin (D), both of Massachusetts.

The statement asserted that a serious shortage of coal threatens "to have worse effects for this section than the shortage of oil last winter" and described the situation as desperate.

Senator Walsh and Mr. Philbin pointed out that although, in response to governmental urgings, thousands of householders and industrialists in this section converted from oil to coal under the impression that adequate supplies of coal would be available this winter, "it is now apparent that this will not be the case, but to the contrary, New England will be faced with greatly reduced supplies of coal, especially the kinds used by ordinary domestic consumers."

1,000 Cars a Week Short

Carloads of anthracite coming into New England fluctuate from week to week, but are some 1,000 cars a week less than the number estimated as necessary to bring supplies up to the mark. According to figures of the Association of American Railroads, 2,400 cars of anthracite arrived during the week ended Aug. 7, as against 2,700 the week before and 2,565 the corresponding week last year.

The statement of Senator Walsh and Mr. Philbin said: "One large retailer in Worcester County has received only 50 tons of anthracite since April. Most other dealers, while not in such a desperate situation, have in their bins at present, available for delivery to the public, only a negligible percentage of the requirements for next winter which they would now normally have.

"Under present Government allocations, these stocks are not being built up fast enough, if at all. In most cases, they afford no prospect of adequate solid fuel supplies for New England, but every prospect of dangerous scarcities."

The statement went on to say that the total amount of hard coal shipped to New England from January, 1943, to the end of July was almost 500,000 tons less than that shipped during the corresponding period in 1942.

Not All Due to Strike

It added that while the coal strike undoubtedly has had some effect "it surely does not and can not account for the present alarming deficiencies in the inventories of New England coal dealers.

"Facts are available which show that the supply of coal which went into New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and other states for the last coal year greatly exceeded shipments of the previous year while the supply to New England was considerably less.

"It is stated by responsible authorities that the increase in New York alone was over 1,000,000 tons over the previous year. It is also reported that trucks moving in interstate commerce, have gone to the coal mines in Pennsylvania in large numbers and carried very substantial tonnage of coal back to New York.

"These reports, apparently from authentic sources, would seem to indicate that coal which should come to New England in sufficient quantities to serve the needs of our householders and domestic consumers, has been and is being diverted to other parts of the country.

"Neither the profits of coal operators, the activities of racketeering 'black market' manipulators, the inertia of federal bureaus or any other consideration should be permitted further to delay the prompt shipment of Anthracite to our distressed people so that dealers' inventories may be replenished and the gravest crisis avoided."

Dairy Official Called to Capital

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration summoned Connecticut's Milk Administrator, Donald O. Hammerberg, to Washington recently for help in solving the problem of milk production.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin announced he had granted Mr. Hammerberg a temporary leave of absence of at least 30 days at the request of Chester Bowles, OPA General Manager, who until early last month was Connecticut OPA Director. Mr. Hammerberg, a former professor at the University of Connecticut, was in Washington recently unsuccessfully supporting a request of Connecticut dairymen for a 2-cent-a-quart increase in the ceiling price of milk.

Governor Baldwin, in a message informing Mr. Bowles that Mr. Hammerberg would be released from his state duties, described the milk situation as "critical" and said it "warrants immediate increased payments to producers."

Hovey Out as State Air Head

The resignation of Chandler Hovey as Chairman of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission was announced today by Governor Saltonstall.

In a letter to the Governor tendering his resignation Mr. Hovey said that he felt that in the coming hearings before the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington his duties as Director of American Airlines and his duties as Chairman of the Aeronautics Commission might conflict.

"I shall continue to be as interested as ever in the development and advancement of aviation in Massachusetts," Mr. Hovey told the Governor.

In his reply to Mr. Hovey, the Governor wrote: "I realize entirely and agree with your reasons for presenting your resignation. When you originally accepted membership on this Commission you did so at my earnest request, as I wanted a man to serve on the Commission who was familiar with the commercial aspect of aviation. More recently because of the competition and differences of opinion between various airlines and their possible service in Boston, your duties became conflicting.

"I am happy that you will continue your interest in the advancement and development of aviation in Massachusetts and I hope that you will offer me any suggestions from time to time that you think helpful."

Somerville Milk Firm Gets Injunction In Fuel Oil Action to Be Heard Soon

Alleging that fuel oil ration coupons sufficient to conduct its business were denied by the Somerville War Price and Rationing Board because the oil burning equipment had not been converted to other fuel, the Stuart Milk Company of Somerville has filed civil action in the U. S. District Court at Boston.

Judge Francis J. W. Ford issued a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from refusing to issue coupons, pending a court hearing next Friday.

Charging the action of the defendants to be "arbitrary, unreasonable, and illegal," the plaintiff in his complaint stated that his output is about 3,500 quarts of milk daily, and that it is pasteurized and processed at the Somerville plant for sale at wholesale and retail.

The plant uses about 480 barrels of fuel oil annually, according to the complaint, which was signed by Howard B. Parker as treasurer and filed in the clerk's office of the District Court.

Experts estimate that conversion will cost $2,446 and take three days, the complaint states. It describes the costs as unreasonable, and declares that it would be impossible to halt the business for three days without incurring irreparable loss.

Even Saltonstall Doesn't Know Where Attorney General Is

Governor Saltonstall was today unable to shed any light on the protracted and unexplained absence of Attorney General Robert E. Bushnell from the State House.

Asked at a press conference if he knew of the whereabouts of the attorney general, who has not been seen around the State House nor been available to the press since early June, the Governor replied he did not.

"I have not seen the attorney general since Jan. 15, except for one time when I said 'hello' to him in the elevator," the Governor said.

Asked by a newsman how the date of Jan. 15 stood out in his mind, the Governor replied that it was the date on which he swore the attorney general into office.

Questioned as to the time he saw Mr. Bushnell in the elevator, the Governor said it was during the Grand Jury proceedings in the Boston police case.

"I know nothing of Mr. Bushnell's absence and I have made no inquiries," the Governor said. "He is a constitutional officer and it does not become my responsibility until I submit the name of a successor to the Council if he should resign."

The Governor said that when he had had business with the attorney general, he had asked Mr. Farley [Assistant Attorney General James E. Farley] if Mr. Bushnell was available, and had been told that he was not.

"I have transacted most of my business with the attorney general's office with Mr. Farley and Mr. Bacigalupo (Joseph F.), in both of whom I have great confidence," the Governor said.

He said that if there was any question as to the legality of signatures coming from the attorney general's office or if work of the State was being held up by the attorney general's absence he "might feel the necessity of taking action." He said as far as his office knew there was no word of the attorney general's office being held up.

The attorney general's secretary said on Monday that he would not be back at his desk this week.

Commissioner Honored

By a Staff Photographer

Party for Walter F. Downey

The State Commissioner of Education, who retires next month to return to his former post as Headmaster of Boston English High School, was yesterday the honor guest of a party tendered by his associates in the Department of Education. Among the gifts was a souvenir plaque which was presented (above) by Patrick J. Sullivan (left) director of the State Teachers' Colleges.

3 New Englanders Missing in Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The names of three New Englanders are included in a list of 113 United States soldiers missing in action in the European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced today.

The names listed in the North African area cover casualty reports received from operations in Sicily.

New Englanders and their next of kin:

European Area

Rhode Island

Ronzio, Second Lieut. Frank A.—Mrs. Albert Ronzio, mother, Cranston.

Vermont

Partington, Staff Sergeant Milton R.—Robert T. Partington, father, Westfield.

Massachusetts

Cunningham, Staff Sergeant Matthew—Mrs. Ethel Cecelia Cunningham, mother, Sharon.

Police Chiefs Asked To Assist OPA in R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—Gov. J. Howard McGrath asked Rhode Island police chiefs yesterday to form a special unit of investigation to co-operate with the OPA in "smashing 'black markets'" in Rhode Island.

The chiefs, gathered for their August meeting, voted to carry out the request of the Governor. During his address, the Governor said such a unit would have authority to go from one community to another to investigate the numerous leads which, he said, the OPA had on "racketeers and thieves who are peddling rationing coupons."

R. I. Truck Strike Ends

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—Handling of war materials was resumed at two Rhode Island truck terminals last night when drivers and helpers of the Adley Express Company in Cranston and Associated Transport, Inc., of this city, returned to their jobs after a two-day outlaw strike.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Thursday morning, gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly cooler tonight, continued moderately cool Thursday morning.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight and Thursday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

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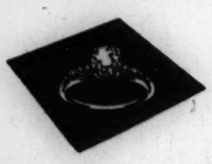

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Sickness-Insurance Bill Opposed by Physicians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—With compulsory sickness insurance once more a national issue as a result of the introduction of the Wagner-Murray bill in this Congress, medical opponents of the measure are launching a drive against it bigger than any they have yet undertaken. Heading the opposition is the National Physicians' Committee for the Extension of Medical Service, with headquarters here.

The Committee regards this bill, which is expected to come up for discussion next winter, as by far the most dangerous proposal, from the standpoint of free economy, that has yet been made.

While the nature of the bill has caused some political leaders to regard it as too drastic for passage, medical critics of the measure are not trusting it to defeat itself. They say they intend to make known to the masses of people what it means in terms of their own pay checks, and their relations with the family doctor, and with their government.

A great flow of pamphlets has been started from Committee headquarters informing people about the bill and stressing that the bill, if it were passed, would mean political medicine for the United States at an annual cost of $3,048,000,000. The Committee figures the cost to the individual family head would average $120 a year.

First Blueprint of Scheme

Introduction of the bill serves one useful purpose, as John M. Pratt, executive administrator of the National Physicians' Committee, sees it.

"For the first time," he said, "we are given in blueprint form the complete philosophy of the group favoring sickness insurance, together with details for carrying it out—the mechanics of execution and administration. At last we know just what they propose."

Mr. Pratt says the proposal adds up to complete bureaucratic domination of the American people.

"If the recommendations of this bill are enacted into law," he declared, "they will destroy the private practice of medicine in the United States."

The Committee upon which Mr. Pratt serves has two main objections to the bill. First, as its members analyze it, it makes the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service a virtual dictator.

"It proposes," says the Committee, "placing in the hands of one man—the Surgeon General—the power and authority to hire doctors and establish rates of pay; to establish fee schedules for services; to establish qualifications for specialists; to determine the number of individuals for whom a physician may provide service; and to determine what hospitals or clinics may provide service for patients."

The second major objection of the Committee is to the cost of the service and the burden it would place upon the people forced to participate.

Cost Runs Into Billions

The Committee estimates that under the terms of the bill a minimum of $3,000,000,000 would be transferred from the Federal Social Insurance Trust Fund to the Medical Care and Hospitalization account each year. This is enough money to enable the Surgeon General to pay for every available bed in non-government-owned hospitals at the rate of $5 a day, and for every bed in government hospitals at $2.50 a day; to hire every effective physician in the nation at $5,000 per year; to spend a sum of something over $168,000,000 a year for drugs; and still to have $600,000,000 for administrative costs. In addition, says the Committee, the bill provides a fund for medical education. With this money, as the Committee also estimates, the Surgeon General could assume the total cost of operating the 66 accredited medical colleges of the United States, provide scholarships of $700 for 22,000 students, and still have about $11,000,000 left for research.

For Doctor "Abject Slavery"

While these expenditures seem extravagant to the Committee, its members object to the bill more on the ground of its probable effect on the medical profession than on its cost.

"State medicine—political control of medical service," the booklet states, "always has meant, always will mean, for the mass of people medical care through and by physicians who are politically amenable rather than by those with superior abilities and skills.

"For the doctor, State medicine means abject slavery. . . . It is understood that, if the medical profession is regimented, it will represent a decisive step forward toward establishing centralized Federal control of all the professions and of all industries."

The Committee figures it will take about 150,000 persons to administer the Act—to "tell patients where to go and doctors what to do." This, it believes, will establish a new class of people with a vested interest in the perpetuation of sickness insurance.

The Committee reports it is getting an enthusiastic response from many of those to whom it has sent its literature, including 131,000 doctors.

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Wide World

'Secret Solution' Substitutes for Gas

William C. Fox, auto mechanic of Philadelphia, pours a secret solution which he uses as motor fuel, into his car. He has turned in his "A" and "B" ration books claiming he doesn't need them for trips in his Model A Ford now that he has this secret mixture. All he will say about the basic ingredient for his formula is that it can be bought at paint stores. He says he gets between 20 and 25 miles to the gallon.

Curtailment Of Wallace's Talks Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan said Aug. 17 that soft-pedaling of political debate until the fall of 1944 as suggested by James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, is all right with him if the Democrats will get Vice-President Henry Wallace to "pipe down in his program of disunity speeches."

Mr. Byrnes in a radio address struck at those in all parties who he said are diverting the minds of the people from the war effort by political statements. He said until the fall Presidential campaign of 1944 the less said about politics the better.

Commenting on this part of the address, Senator Vandenberg said he agreed with the home front chief, but added it was "a poor rule that doesn't work both ways."

"Instead of lecturing the rest of us," he asserted, "I suggest that he (Byrnes) start his crusade by getting Henry Wallace on the 'phone and telling him to pipe down in his program of disunity speeches.

"Then he might remind Joe Guffey (Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania) that the President doesn't want to hear any more about the fourth term crusade until the fall of 1944.

"Then he might demobilize the palace guard."

Senator Joseph F. Guffey was not in the city Aug. 17, but Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, another who has expressed the belief that President Roosevelt will be nominated for a fourth term, said Mr. Byrnes' remarks were "a good deal along the line I have taken."

"This is no time," Senator Hatch said, "to be wasting our effort and perhaps causing disunity by political discussion. We ought to wait until the proper time. I have said that in my opinion the President would be renominated for a fourth term, but I agree that, fourth term or not, we should devote our efforts now to winning this war."

Chairman Frank C. Walker of the Democratic National Committee, who reported Aug. 16 to President Roosevelt on a Western tour, said he told political leaders in Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Illinois that politics should be adjourned and that most of the leaders agreed with him.

Landon Hits Theorists

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 18 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, called today for continuation of "normal democratic procedures" and criticized proposals to adjourn politics for the duration of the war.

"That is exactly what we ought to do," he said in a statement "but it takes two sides to adjourn politics.

"The more loyal an American a man is, the more necessary he regards it to combat the apparent efforts of a lot of behind-the-scenes theorists in Washington to stand our social and economic system on its head.

"The very fact that they are using the war emergency as a cloak for this makes it more imperative that we do not stop normal democratic procedures now."

He said the statement was prompted by recent remarks of Administration spokesmen, climaxed by a Monday night speech in which James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, recommended adjournment of political discussion until the 1944 Presidential campaign.

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Cost of Living to Drop Soon If Efforts of OPA Can Do It

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Chester Bowles, General Manager of the Office of Price Administration, predicted that the cost of living will be cut back to approximately the "hold-the-line" level of Sept. 15, 1942, "before many weeks have passed."

Mr. Bowles asserted that since President Roosevelt's "Hold-the-Line" decree of last April, OPA has been "winning this fight to protect you and your neighbors against the menace of higher living costs." He spoke yesterday over the Mutual Network.

OPA has definite plans, he said, for cuts in the prices of fruits and vegetables, adding that these "have always been our greatest problem."

James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, had said previously that the Government definitely planned a reduction in the cost of living, but gave no indication how it was to be brought about.

Mr. Bowles said the Government begin to win the fight against "creeping inflation" in June, when the cost-of-living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics declined two-tenths of one per cent.

"In July, the cost of living dropped again, this time by eighth-tenth of one per cent," the OPA general manager said. In August, we are confidently looking forward to a further decrease.

"Since May, we have reduced retail prices of beef, pork and butter by nearly 10 per cent, the retail price of cabbage by 45 per cent and lettuce by nearly 20 per cent.

"Plans which are now under consideration in the OPA will reduce the cost of living still further."

Mr. Bowles said that "some business groups, farm groups and other producers, perhaps in an effort to weaken our program, have accused the OPA of every possible crime—from needless meddling in our economic life to an out-and-out desire to turn our economic system over to the Communists."

He said he was not blind to the "many mistakes" which OPA had made, but added that the agency would stand "resolutely against selfish pressures."

Social Security for Veterans Planned by Both Major Parties

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—"Adequate" social security laws will be sought for the veterans of this war.

That is the goal announced today by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, who said he would move rapidly when Congress reconvenes next month to separate the issue of soldiers' security legislation from the broad, over-all subject of cradle-to-grave general protection provided in a bill introduced last June by Senator Robert T. Wagner (D) of New York.

Senator Vandenberg declined to discuss in detail the shape his measure would take, or how it would differ if at all from the social security legislation advanced by Senator Wagner and urged by President Roosevelt, but said, "I am prepared to say that it will be adequate."

"As for the rest of the program, which contemplates security by Government action from the cradle to the grave," Senator Vandenberg added, "I agree that certain expansions in the Social Security Act are indispensable as a part of our postwar economy."

"But," he maintained, "the magnitude of the whole scheme precludes snap judgment and requires a long and searching study. Furthermore, I object to any approach to the problems of postwar security which is not primarily based upon the release of American private enterprise to provide full employment in the traditional American way.

"We cannot substitute paternal government for healthy business as an American economic reliance unless we are prepared to substitute Socialism for democracy in the United States."

Senator Wagner has declared that he will seek immediate hearings on his measure as soon as Congress returns. In its broad terms, the Wagner measure would set up a national unemployment insurance system, rather than the present state system, provide permanent disability and lump sum death benefits, bring in small business employees, farmers and the self-employed and increase maximum old-age payments from $85 to $120.

For the veterans, Senator Wagner included in the bill a guarantee that the servicemen and women would receive wage credits on their social security accounts for the time spent in the fighting forces, and would provide veterans unemployment payments of from $12 to $30 a week for 26 weeks.

Milk Plant Pickets Routed at Detroit

DETROIT, Aug. 18 (AP)—Four plain-clothes detectives and five other persons were injured outside a Johnson Milk Company plant in suburban Hamtramck yesterday when some 800 C. I. O. Dairy Workers routed a picket line of 50 A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union members.

The four policemen were clubbed when they attempted to break up the fight. Three of the injured men were shot in the legs, apparently by the police. Police detained seven men for questioning.

The Johnson plant has been the scene of a C. I. O.-A. F. of L. jurisdictional dispute. George A. Johnson, President of the Company, signed a closed shop contract with the United Dairy Workers (C. I. O.) last week despite claims by the A. F. of L. Dairy Workers' Union that it held a continuing contract with the concern. Mr. Johnson and the C. I. O. Union said the A. F. of L. contract had expired April. 1.

Mr. Johnson said Teamsters' Union members forced his plant to close Monday, causing spoilage of milk, ice cream, and other dairy products and then established a picket line.

Ickes Sees Coal Price Boost Soon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Coal prices will have to go up when the mines go on a 48-hour week.

This was conceded last night by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, as he prepared an order to put in the longer work week wherever local conditions will permit. Many mines now work 42 hours. Time and a half pay is involved in the increase.

How much higher coal will go is up to the Office of Price Administration. Officials are studying the question. For miners, the longer week will mean a $9 boost in weekly pay. This is at the rate of time and one-half for the extra six hours.

The National War Labor Board disclosed that Mr. Ickes, wartime Fuels Administrator, hopes to freeze miners in their jobs. It made public a letter from Mr. Ickes reading:

"We are recommending that in order to remedy the serious manpower difficulties in the industry, the War Manpower Commission take steps to reduce or eliminate labor turnover at the mines."

When mines increased their week from 35 to 42 hours last winter, under the urging of Mr. Ickes, the OPA adjusted coal ceilings upward. Increases amounted then to 13 or 14 cents a ton.

NWLB authorization for Mr. Ickes to order the longer week in selected coal mines was announced Aug. 16 in a speech by James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization.

It was in connection with its approval that the NWLB made public Mr. Ickes' letter.

Mr. Ickes told the Board that the nation is "dangerously behind" in coal production and that substitution of an eight-hour for a seven-hour day in the mines "may well spell the difference between a coal shortage and an adequate coal supply."

He said current production from bituminous mines is 12,000,000 tons a week and ought to be stepped up to 12,500,000; that only 1,325,000 tons of anthracite are coming out each week and 1,500,000 tons are needed.

Girl Scout Rolls At All-Time High

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—National membership in the Girl Scouts has jumped to an all-time high of 793,670, National Headquarters announced here Aug. 15.

A semiannual census just completed shows that more than 138,000 girls and women have joined the Girl Scouts since Pearl Harbor and the estimated increase, according to the organization, is 21 per cent since the United States entered the war.

During the past 12 months the census shows 81,711 new members. Included in the total registration are 21,000 adults who have enlisted since last March when a nationwide campaign for leaders was instituted. The total adult membership now is 148,805.

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Cannon-Dewey Predict Law to Halt Dads' Draft

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—A Republican and a Democratic Congressman joined today in predicting passage of legislation to prevent drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor dads.

They are Representative Charles S. Dewey, (R) of Illinois, and Representative Pat Cannon, (D) of Florida, both just back from their home districts. Congress is in recess amid indications that the father-draft issue will be taken up as soon as the lawmakers reassemble Sept. 14.

Mr. Dewey said, "Congress will not stand by and see families broken up. Everyone out home in Chicago is extremely agitated over the question."

Agreeing, Mr. Cannon said, "A violent disruption of family life would result. . . . We've got more men in the Army now than it appears we will need."

The suggestion that Congress "re-study the whole manpower situation, both military and industrial," was offered by Representative Robert Ramspeck, (D) of Georgia. He is House Democratic whip.

The statements of these Congressmen, given in interviews, focused attention anew upon the announcement last week by Representative Andrew J. May, (D) of Kentucky, that he will introduce legislation to prevent drafting of any fathers. Mr. May is Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. Cannon introduced a bill July 5 to bar the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

The War Manpower Commission has directed selective service boards to reclassify fathers to make available for induction, beginning in October, those not in essential war work.

Father of 6 Drafted

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—A 34-year-old father of six young children who failed to leave a non-deferrable activity and seek employment in an essential industry was inducted into the Army yesterday, Lancaster draft board No. 1 announced.

He is A. Paul Sheaffer, cafe operator, who said: "I'm making a good living for my family at my cafe and I put in 14 hours a day. I can't close the place because I have too many obligations. I don't have a trade, so what could I do in war work to make a comparable living?"

Mr. Sheaffer said his draft board had advised him to change to an essential occupation, but that he had not taken an appeal from a 1-A classification. He said:

"I'm satisfied if that's what they want me to do."

Convict Draft Urged

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Lewis E. Lawes, retired warden of Sing Sing, N. Y., Prison, favors induction of prison inmates into military service before the drafting of fathers.

There's so much to see on a Guided Tour of
ROCKEFELLER CENTER NEW YORK
• It would take you days to know your way around this city within a city, but on a one hour Guided Tour you will see everything, including the 70-story RCA Observation Roof with its inspiring 50-mile view of New York and New Jersey.
Complete Guided Tour, $1.10
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More Gas and Oil to Move East by New Facilities

Facilities for getting oil and gasoline to the East Coast at the rate of hundreds of thousands of gallons a day are now in place and a progressively improving situation both in home heating and automobile driving is definitely "in the making" Ellsworth Harding, Manager of the Boston Automobile Club, declared today.

The spokesman for hundreds of automobile owners in the New England District sounded his keynote of optimism squarely in the face of conflicting reports from varied other sources concerning the outlook for motorists. He made a special appeal to motorists, however, to observe the pleasure driving ban 100 per cent until its lifting in September, for the measure of this observance, he said, will gauge the extent of increased gasoline allotments in the weeks to come.

His statement was based substantially upon a study released today by the American Automobile Association, parent organization of the local club. It was projected into a disturbing barrage of statements and counterstatements from government officials, gasoline distributors and rationing authorities which have aroused skepticism and confusion among motorists.

Co-operation Needed Now

In reply to the promise of Chester Bowles, new Manager of the Office of Price Administration, that motorists will get additional gasoline supplies sometime in September if they don't use their cars for pleasure driving now, Mr. Harding pointed out that "the more fully we co-operate now the sooner we will be rid of this pleasure ban which has been as distasteful to administrators as it has been to motorists."

On the other hand, Mr. Harding couldn't see how "A" card motorists could drive much for pleasure anyway with only a gallon-and-a-half of gasoline a week. As for "B" and "C" card holders, they could not drive for pleasure if they had been given the proper gasoline allotment for occupational needs, he added.

At the same time, Mr. Harding recognized that rationing officials were asking for co-operation in the ban as making it possible for them to follow through with their intention of giving motorists a freer rein in September. Hence, he said, it is unquestionably for the best interests of drivers that they make a conscientious effort to co-operate.

Storage Only Temporary

While gasoline supplies for the East Coast are momentarily unfavorable, according to reports of rationing officials, Mr. Harding felt that these conditions were dependant largely upon heavy storms in the Gulf of Mexico area and delays in bringing the new pipe line up to maximum delivery from Texas to New York and Pennsylvania.

"In some places, fuel and gasoline shortages are quite serious at this time," he found because of temporary conditions caused by storms and pipe line delays.

He warned particularly against widespread violations of the pleasure driving ban now which could react unfavorably on the attitude of rationing officials and upon the available supplies which provide the authorities with a basis for lifting the pleasure driving ban.

Otherwise, he anticipated the lifting of the ban by Sept. 1, and an increase in gasoline allowances for "A" card holders not later than Sept. 15.

Boston Edison Company says

... always take toast out of an electric toaster with your fingers. Don't use a fork. You may ruin the heating element — and *that* is practically impossible to replace these days.

Boston Edison Company

Yale Scholarships Go to 195 Freshmen

Scholarships amounting to $130,000 have been awarded to 195 members of the Freshman class at Yale, it was announced today. The total amount and number are both lower than last year since there are fewer civilian freshmen this year, but the proportion of students receiving scholarship aid has increased. This year approximately 40 per cent of the students are thus being aided.

The effect of the Army-Navy College training programs is shown in a narrowing of the geographical distribution of the recipients, only 28 states being represented as compared with 32 last year. Scholarships were awarded to 62 men from Connecticut, 30 from New York, and to 11 each from Massachusetts and New Jersey.

THEY WILL HAVE BIG OPPORTUNITIES

Today's youth will be called upon to solve difficult problems of the post-war era. You can depend on the private schools to equip them adequately for the work to be done. Many of these schools advertise in The Christian Science Monitor and thereby invite your consideration of their facilities. Schools of all types, from all sections of the country, are represented. Consult the school advertisements on the Saturday Education Page.

De Haas Sees Nazis Nearing Final Crisis

Germany's position from an economic viewpoint is becoming increasingly critical, Prof. J. Anton de Haas, of Harvard University, told a Northeastern University student convocation today in Jordan Hall.

The Harvard Professor of International Relations, who correctly predicted the Russian-German economic agreement of a few years ago, asserted to the entire student body that "Germany is now shut off from all outside sources."

"The agricultural situation in Western Europe is rapidly deteriorating because of lack of manpower and lack of fertilizer," Dr. de Haas stated. "The main difficulty that Hitler is beginning to meet beside the agricultural situation is the internal transportation situation," he added.

Dr. de Haas, who taught in Rotterdam and has been at Harvard for 16 years, declared that the railroads in Germany had been neglected before the beginning of this war, and now they are called upon to carry tremendous burdens. This transportation problem is increased because of the evacuation of large numbers of people from some of the big cities, he said.

"The evacuation problem will also create a tremendous problem of food distribution," Dr. de Haas continued, because these people have been suddenly moved to new places.

"The manpower problem cannot be solved, because Germany is now beginning to experience the effect of low birth rates since the last war. All in all, there is good reason for optimism."

The speaker warned, however, that there is no one good place where a large-scale invasion can take place.

"We are not fighting one war," he said, "but six wars: the military campaign against Germany, Italy, and Japan, and also three different political campaigns. The United Nations have not decided as to what political changes they want to bring about in those three countries."

Dr. Carl S. Ell, President of Northeastern, presided at the convocation and introduced Dr. de Haas.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," "V," and "W" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "X" on Aug. 22; Stamp "Y," Aug. 29; stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These will all expire Oct. 2.

The brown ration stamps in War Ration Book 3 will come into use Sept. 12 for purchasing meats, butter, etc. The brown stamps will replace the red ones in War Ration Book 2 and they will have the same point value.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "Y," and "W" become valid Sept. 1 and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamps 14, 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Gasoline dealers will be prohibited after Sept. 1 from accepting old style B and C gasoline ration coupon books. Car owners still holding the old-style books should exchange them for new sheets of coupons between Aug. 23 and Sept. 1.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

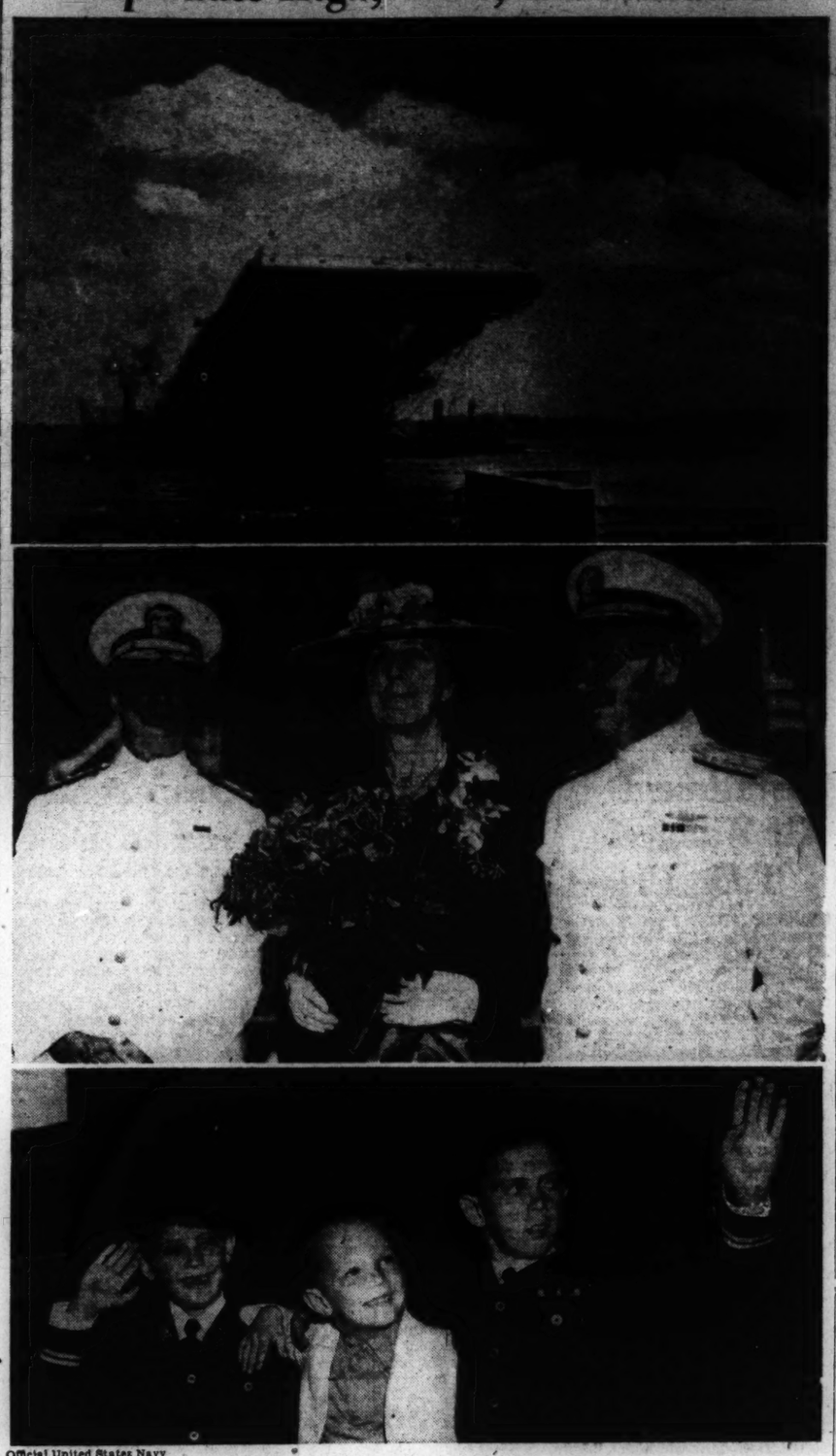
Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Aero Group to Hear TWA Pilot-Official

Otis F. Bryan, vice-president in charge of war products, Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., is scheduled to be the guest speaker tomorrow at the luncheon of the Aeronautic Association of Boston at the Parker House at 12:30 p. m.

A pilot of many years' experience, including flights all over the globe, Mr. Bryan was at the controls of the plane that flew President Roosevelt recently to North Africa.

Wasp Rides High, Wide, and Handsome



Official United States Navy

Fore River's Full Tide Lends Appearance of Might to New Carrier

Top—The Wasp, second aircraft carrier to bear the name, and seventh of her illustrious family, is shown, riding the high tide at Fore River just after her launching yesterday at the yards of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Middle, left to right, Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, Miss Julia M. Walsh, of Clinton, Mass., sponsor of the vessel, sister of Massachusetts' senior Senator David I. Walsh, and Rear Admiral H. T. Smith, Naval Supervisor of Shipbuilding at Quincy. Bottom, center, Jackie Shea, whose father, Commander John Shea, went down with the first carrier Wasp, with Jimmie Burlingame, left, and Bobby Burlingame, right, whose father was also lost in the first carrier Wasp. The Burlingame boys, from Alton, Ill., were the personal guests of President Roosevelt at the launching.

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I am interested in becoming a member of the Ground Observer Corps. I would like more information about it.

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Plane-Spotters Accept Boston Call to Service

Reporting today that the Boston Information Center has already secured 18 per cent of its quota, an official of the Center added that public response to the Army's plea for more aircraft warning service volunteer workers has been "more than gratifying."

The volunteer response was in part attributable to a proclamation of Governor Saltonstall naming this week as "Aircraft Warning Service Week."

Although the quota desired by the Army cannot be disclosed for security reasons, a Center official urged civilians to consider observation and Information Center work

Army officers at the Center pointed out that observers in the New England area are considered to be a vitally important cog in the entire national defense network. This is due to the fact of New England's location with respect to the direction in which raids might be headed and also to the fact that a large percentage of war industries are operating here.

Bombers now travel more than 200 miles an hour, the Army emphasized. That means, for instance, that if the first report of an enemy plane should come from Bangor, Maine, the fighter pilots here would have less than 30 minutes in which to get into their fighter togs, warm up their motors, and be off the ground.

Volunteers to the aircraft warning service will henceforth for their efforts have their thinking regarding space and time geared to the aerial age.

Workers may select hours, it was pointed out, which will not conflict with their normal duties. Clubs and fraternal organizations are urged to select a morning, afternoon, or evening on which their members can take turns serving at an observation post.

Front-Touring Senators Optimistic But Add Caution Note on Postwar Era

the Allied triumph in Sicily was the beginning of the end of the Axis.

"When we get bases in Northern Italy," said Senator Brewster, "Munich will be only 250 miles away—just far enough to get good bombing height."

Concerning the postwar world, the Maine Senator said:

"We cannot go fishing after this war."

CAIRO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Four members of the Senate Committee inspecting the United States war effort on a world-circling investigation expressed general optimism at a press conference last night, but added a cautionary word for the need to carry out commitments in the postwar world.

At the conference, word of the American Seventh Army's occupation of Messina was given the four Senators, and all said they were gratified.

Especially enthused was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, who told of having gone with American infantry to the Sicilian front lines and witnessing feats requiring expenditure of "superhuman stamina" by the Seventh Army.

Other Senators present were Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, James M. Mead (D) of New York, and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine. The fifth committeeman is Senator A. B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky.

Senator Lodge described Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s, total disregard for frontal assault, and told of his hitting the flanks and keeping the enemy reeling off balance, consequently saving American lives.

Senator Brewster suggested that

Aerial Gangplank For Fire Fighters?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

Warren Y. Kimball, editor of the Volunteer Firemen, monthly trade magazine published in Boston, has proposed a gangplank or its aerial equivalent from the upper stories of a burning building out to the new vertical-flying helicopter as a fire-fighting aid, at the 71st annual convention of the New York State Firemen's Association here.

He did not suggest, however, who, in this grave extremity, would take the first walk.

Judge John P. Kirby

Judge John P. Kirby, who passed on at Chicopee, Mass., yesterday, was presiding justice of the Chicopee District Court and a civic leader.

A graduate of Harvard College in 1897, Judge Kirby began his legar career in Chicopee. From 1906 to 1914 he served as City Auditor and as City Solicitor in 1915. He became Associate Justice of the District Court in 1914 and Presiding Justice two years later. He was President of the Hampden County Bar Association in 1936.

Judge Kirby was director of the Cabot Trust Company, Chicopee Savings Bank, and Chicopee Co-operative Bank.

Barrels of Meat Come In With Tide

MADISON, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—Barrels of meat, loose legs of lamb and even a whole pig have been floating ashore from Long Island Sound the past few days, and nobody knows where the stuff is coming from.

A check last night with police here and in Guilford and Clinton, towns adjoining Madison to the west and east, disclosed that a barrel of lamb legs and one of legs of veal had floated ashore near the Madison Beach Club. Harbor View Beach in Clinton yielded another barrel of lamb legs, several loose legs of lamb, and a whole pig. Guilford reported a barrel of frankfurts and a barrel of veal which came ashore near property of the New Haven Clock Company.

Cape Camouflage School To Distribute Its 'Grads'

War Activities in New England

Expanding its role, the Camp Edwards Camouflage School has become the First Service Command Camouflage School, it was announced today. Every two weeks, the School is to send 150 graduates throughout New England to various Army installations.

The first group of students outside Camp Edwards will arrive Aug. 30, it was disclosed. One two-week course will be for Army Service Force, Group Force, and Air Force units in general. A second course will be a special one for antiaircraft artillery training center personnel.

Courses will cover these subjects: basic principles of camouflage, individual concealment, ground and aerial observation, use of natural and artificial materials, maps and aerial photographs, camouflage of field installations, structures, and vehicles, including airplanes; night camouflage, and industrial camouflage.

Staff members of the school and students have originated and employed new camouflage ideas, which have attracted widespread attention, it was pointed out. Members of the faculty of Harvard University have assisted at the School.

Yale's Postwar Aid

Yale, one of the first educational institutions to announce eligibility of members of the Army and Navy training programs as candidates for degrees, today added that scholarship aid will be extended to these trainees after the war.

A considerable number of students earlier selected for admission and in many cases for financial aid are now attending Yale in the Army Specialized Training Program and the Navy V-12 program, it was pointed out.

Governmental and educational authorities have recommended that provisions should be made, at public expense if necessary, for the resumption after the war of collegiate studies interrupted by national service, it was recalled.

Should such plans fail to develop, the University will assist as much as possible any qualified students, through scholarship and employment aids, to return for completion of their degree requirements, the announcement said.

Navy Yard Award

Joining the select company of the few industrial organizations throughout the nation which have been awarded the Army-Navy "E" award four times in a row, the Boston Navy Yard will receive the coveted prize at Boston Garden Friday night, the Navy announced today. The award was announced on Monday.

Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will formally present the award as part of the "Three Star Boston E Party." The fourth award enables the Yard to add the third star to its "E" pennant," signifying two years of outstanding excellence in production. "E" awards are renewable or revocable every six months, it was explained.

The presentation will be followed by a "Victory Parade of Spotlight Bands" program which will bring Tommy Tucker's Orchestra to the Boston Garden for a coast-to-coast radiocast and a dance for the men and women employees of the Yard.

Employees and their families are expected to bring a throng of approximately 20,000 persons to the Garden for the occasion. Shipbuilders unable to attend because they are on the night shift will hear the presentation and the spotlight broadcast over a public-address system in the Yard.

Navy Fliers

A limited number of 17-year-old youths each month will be signed up by the Navy for flight training when they become 18, it was announced today by the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board.

Those accepted will be placed on an inactive status as apprentice seamen until they reach their next birthday, it was explained.

Requirements to be selected are: an applicant must either be a graduate of high school or must be currently enrolled in an accredited high school or secondary school and have "reasonable expectation of graduation not later than Feb. 15."

SPARmobile

To spur the supply of Spars—women's auxiliary of the United States Coast Guard—recruiting officials are staging one-night stand traveling "shows" throughout New England with their SPARmobile.

The "covered wagon" type of motor truck, with the name SPARmobile in large letters on each side, and carrying a 10-piece orchestra of Coastguardsmen, halted in Newton last evening, where Mayor Paul M. Goddard danced on the sidewalks—and streets—of that city with Spars accompanying the SPARmobile.

The truck rolls into the city, the Coastguardsmen rope off the streets, and the orchestra plays for street dancing, while speakers and other entertainment are sprinkled

Peabody Union's Bank Cash Impounded in Suit Over Funds

In the suit of three officials of Local 21, International Fur and Leather Workers Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, of Peabody, against former officials and the executive board of the Local to recover the union's $28,000 treasury, Judge Vincent Brogna in Superior Court here today issued a temporary injunction impounding the Local's funds.

The Judge's ruling enjoined the Warren National Bank and the Warren Five Cents Savings Bank, both of Peabody, from turning over the union's treasury to either plaintiffs or defendants. Judge Brogna also directed that pleadings in the case be completed by Aug. 25.

The plaintiffs in their bill say that the international Union president on Aug. 12 designated them to protect and safeguard the membership of the Local and its property. It also alleges that some of the defendants attempted to bring about the withdrawal of the Local from the international union. On Aug. 12, however, the plaintiffs charge, the majority of the local membership voted against secession from the international and that on that date the international president suspended the five local officials.

In a counterclaim the defendants contend that the international is composed of the International Fur Workers Union and of the National Leather Workers Association and that there is no organization of fur and leather workers into one union.

The plaintiffs say that Local 21 adopted the international Constitution but the defendants claim the Constitution was not legally adopted by the Local.

The defendants seek to have a decree that the two unions are separate whereas the plaintiffs seek an accounting, also to compel the defendants to turn over the books of the Local to them, and to enjoin them from conducting the affairs of the local.

Local 21 is composed of 3,000 men and women engaged in the tannery trade in and about Peabody.

Animals in Musical Review At Children's Final Concert

The 6,000 or more children who were at the Hatch Shell this morning to hear the final program of their own series of Esplanade Concerts heard two very special offerings—"The Carnival of the Animals," with Mr. Sanromá as piano soloist, and "Peter and the Wolf" with Laning Humphrey as narrator.

It was hilariously entertaining when Mr. Sanromá looked all around so amazedly to discover from where the cuckoo was calling, and when the Horses of Tartary (fleet animals) were galloping, Mr. Sanromá's finger velocity was almost unbelievable. In the beautiful, dreamy tune of the Swan the Esplanade Orchestra's first cellist, Hippolyte Droeghmans, took the solo passage, and for the stamping of the elephants the double-bass section, made their instruments sing and sound just like elephants.

"Peter and the Wolf," as concert-going little boys and girls know, tells a delightful story of a brave little boy and his equally courageous and resourceful friend, the little bird, who between them brought the big wolf out of the forest, then tender-heartedly prevented the hunters from shooting him but delivered him to the zoo in a triumphant procession. And by the time the music came around to that part, and the audience had listened to the story as narrated by Mr. Humphrey, everybody was feeling triumphant. In other years Mr. Humphrey has been the program narrator for the children's series, but when other work prevented his continuing, Mr. Rasetzki took over. "Peter and the Wolf" is not based on an old Russian folk story, as was thought at first, but the composer, Serge Prokofieff, wrote the story as well as the music.

This sixth season of the children's series has had a larger orchestra than in other years, 85 regular members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra having taken part and as usual each concert has been conducted by Arthur Fiedler. Mr. Fiedler never lets any substitute conductor take his place at the children's programs.

The size of the audiences has been somewhat larger than last year on the average, due in part to more favorable weather. While one morning was lowering, no concert in the series of four has been rained out.

George L. Thompson

The Rev. George L. Thompson, who passed on in Boston yesterday, was a former clergyman in several Universalist and Unitarian churches in New England and a prominent prohibitionist.

An author and lecturer, he was State Chairman of the Prohibition Party in Massachusetts. In 1940 he was candidate for United States Senator from Massachusetts on the Prohibition ticket.

Mr. Thompson was a graduate of Tufts College in the class of 1897. He had held pastorates in Keene and Laconia, N. H., Springfield, Vt., and Northfield, Whitman, Dighton, and Randolph. Among his works were "Young George Washington," and "The Land of D. L. Moody."

New Films Scheduled for Boston — Exhibition at Fogg — News of the Stage

'The Youngest Profession,' 'Watch on the Rhine' Coming

Two of Boston first-run movie houses change their bills tomorrow. The Metropolitan will offer "Watch on the Rhine," accompanied by "Nobody's Darling." The new attractions at the State and Orpheum will be "The Youngest Profession" and "Assignment in Brittany."

* * *

'Watch on the Rhine'

"Watch on the Rhine" is the much-heralded screen version of Lillian Hellman's Critics' Circle Prize-winning play of that name. Telling the story of an underground fighter for German freedom, the play made a profound impression in New York.

The film has been directed for Warner Brothers by Herman Shumlin, who produced the play, and its cast includes some of the principal actors of the stage company, notably Paul Lukas, who plays the central figure, a German exile. Others from the Broadway company are Lucile Watson, George Coulouris and Eric Roberts.

Bette Davis portrays the German exile's wife, a part taken by Mady Christians on the stage, and others in the film cast are Geraldine Fitzgerald, Beulah Bondi, and Donald Buka.

The story was prepared for the screen by Dashiell Hammett, with additional scenes and dialogue by Miss Hellman.

"Nobody's Darling" is described as an amusing tale of a 'teen-age daughter and her efforts to force her parents, both movie stars, to recognize that she has screen talent too.

* * *

The Autograph Hunters

"The Youngest Profession" is MGM's tribute to the youthful autograph hunters who have so puzzled their elders of late. Starring Virginia Weidler, the film, which is said to be very comical, depicts the situations arising when she seeks the autographs of Greer Garson, Lana Turner, William Powell, Robert Taylor, and Walter Pidgeon, who serve as guest stars.

Also in the cast are Edward Arnold, John Carroll, Jean Porter, Marta Linden, Dick Simmons, Ann Ayars, and Agnes Moorehead.

"Assignment in Brittany," the companion picture at the State and Orpheum, is another major MGM picture. Introducing Pierre Aumont, French actor, to the American screen, it tells the story of the heroic deeds of the British Commandos. Playing opposite Aumont is Susan Peters, who was in "Random Harvest," and also in the cast are Signe Hasso, Richard Whorf, Margaret Wycherly, Reginald Owen, Miles Mander, George Coulouris, and Juanita Quigley.

* * *

Third Week at Memorial

At the Keith Memorial, "Behind the Rising Sun" entered yesterday on its third week. The film is made from James R. Young's book, and stars Margo, Tom Neal, and J. Carroll Naish. "Melody Parade," with Mary Beth Hughes and Eddie Quillan, continues as the second feature.

* * *

RKO-Boston

Sammy Kaye and his Swing and Sway Orchestra with Shea & Raymond and Sunny Rice head the stage show at the RKO-Boston Theater starting tomorrow. On the screen, the first-run feature is "The Falcon in Danger," with Tom Conway and Jean Brooks.

Besides his unusual arrangements, Kaye offers members of the audience an opportunity to conduct during his original laugh interest novelty presentation, "So You Want to Lead a Band." The amateur band leaders are handed a baton and the musicians play exactly as the "bandleader" indicates. Although some unusual results often occur, many patrons show genuine talent. Cash prizes are given to the most skillful leaders during the final performance of Kaye's engagement.

Kaye's outfit includes Tommy Ryan, Arthur Wright, Nancy Norman, Billy Williams and the Three Kaydets, plus the Kaye Choir.

"The Falcon in Danger" brings Tom Conway to the screen for the third consecutive time as the suave detective who outwits the cleverest crooks and solves baffling crimes ahead of the police.

Jean Brooks, Elaine Shepard and Amelita Ward play the principal feminine roles in this picture, and Clarence Kolb, Robert Emmett Keane and Edward Gargan enact the male characters.

The action revolves around the disappearance of the pilot and two passengers from a cross-country airliner which crashes a few miles from its home base. When ransom notes are received by the daughter and niece, respectively, of the missing passengers, The Falcon takes on the job of unraveling the mystery.

* * *

Paramount and Fenway

"Coney Island" and "Henry Aldrich Swings It" move tomorrow to the Paramount and Fenway theaters. The Technicolor musical, "Coney Island," stars Betty Grable, George Montgomery, and Cesar Romero. In the Aldrich picture are Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith, John Litel, and Mimi Chandler.

* * *

Olympia and Scollay

"First Comes Courage" and "The Constant Nymph" constitute the double bill which opens Friday at the Washington St. Olympia and Scollay theaters. The first is a Commando story starring Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. The second, taken from Margaret Kennedy's novel, stars Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine, and Alexis Smith.

* * *

Exeter Theater

Beginning tomorrow, the Exeter Theater will show "Dixie," with Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour, and "Two Tickets to London," with Michele Morgan.

* * *

Uptown Theater

"Crash Dive," with Tyrone Power and Anne Baxter and Dana Andrews, will be the main feature at the Uptown beginning tomorrow. With it will be shown "All By Myself," with Patric Knowles and Rosemary Lane, and Harry James and his orchestra in "Trumpet Serenade."

A Scene from "The Youngest Profession"

Marta Linden, Scotty Beckett, and Edward Arnold in the film which comes to Loew's State and Orpheum tomorrow.

Paintings By French Modernists

Many small canvases and drawings by modern French masters are to be seen in the cubicles of the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge. Some of them are on loan, some come from the Dumbarton Oaks collection, and the remainder have been selected from the permanent collection of the museum.

Collectors hereabouts have been particularly partial to the French Impressionists, to the initiators of the New Realism, to the artists who inaugurated the School of Paris. What we see in Cambridge is a random group, consisting in good measure of sketches, preparatory notes, small studies. From these less ostentatious works, we learn much about the artist, for he expends a good deal of his enthusiasm upon these trial pieces. We follow his hand as it blocks out a composition, alters it, obliterates an area. We, today, have been bred to appreciate these moments of informality, for in one way informality is of the essence of art today.

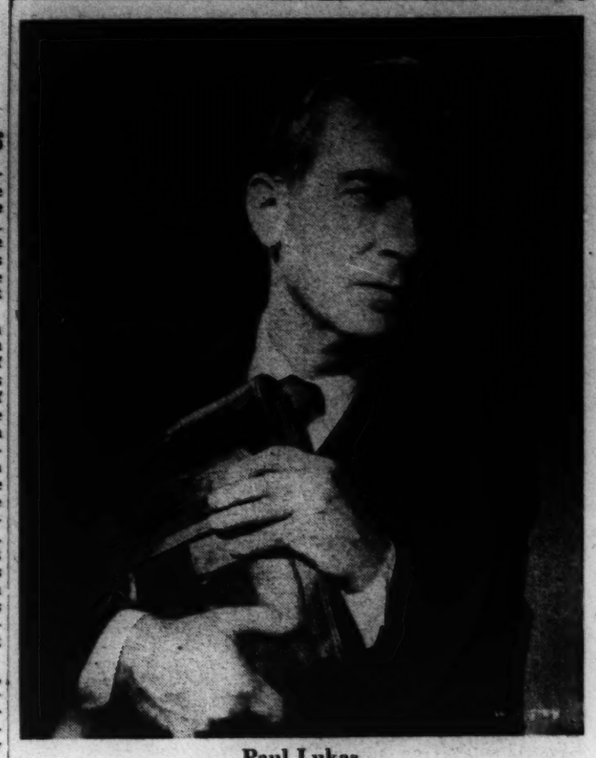
The pictures by E. Boudin, clearly defined and well delineated, show what preceded the Impressionist revolution. In comparison the neighboring pictures by Degas seem allusive. That Frenchman had his own way of realizing form, filling space, expressing movement, and it was accomplished without a formula. Degas was inventive; there was something especially discriminating in the way he saw things and the manner in which he elected to record them.

He was a law unto himself, as unconventional, as sketchy or distorted or improvisatory as he chose on each occasion. If his earlier pictures shown in this display look back to Ingres, whom he admired greatly, the later drawings anticipate Maillol, and the painters with an interest in plastic design. The Degas pieces are fresh and aware; they do not date, or become stale. A small café scene conjures the atmosphere of a whole epoch.

The brush of Edouard Manet, too, remains fresh and captivating. A small canvas, "Danseurs Espagnols," is crisp and bright in its portrayal of a piquant dancing pair; it is a small picture, but large in visual concept. The little strokes of pigment are laid down firmly, so that they establish the forms as they reflect the light.

Other pictures in this group include a view of the Bridge at Moret by Alfred Sisley (he was an Englishman who adopted the language and manners of the French); Degas's "Cotton Merchants of New Orleans"; Degas's pastel, "After the Bath"; Renoir's "At the Milliner's," and Forain's "George Moore Leaving the Opera." There are drawings by Pissarro and Delacroix.

D. A.



Paul Lukas

In "Watch on the Rhine," coming to the Metropolitan tomorrow.

Plays and Players

Jose Ferrer and Uta Hagen have withdrawn from the cast of the Theater Guild's "Othello," according to the New York Times. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrer played Iago and Desdemona to Paul Robeson's Othello when the revival was tried out at the Cambridge and Princeton summer theaters last year, and had been scheduled to continue in those roles this season. The Boston opening is set for Sept. 20 at the Colonial.

Fred Stone will celebrate his seventieth birthday tomorrow by giving an invitation matinee of "You Can't Take It With You" at the Wilbur Theater for members of the U. S. Navy. The members of the company, the stage crew and house staff have all volunteered their services for the occasion and the Messrs. Shubert have donated the use of the theater.

The Chicago company of "Tomorrow the World," with Elissa Landi and Paul McGrath in the leading roles, will begin its tour in Pittsburgh on Monday evening, Sept. 13. Dickie Tyler will play the role of the 12-year-old German lad who upsets an American family's home life and Joan Shepard will play the part of the 10-year-old lass who helps the young émigré to understand the American way of life. They have been the understudies in the New York company featuring Ralph Bellamy and Shirley Booth at the Barrymore Theater.

News of the Screen

Irving Berlin's "This Is the Army," in its first 107 openings up to and including Friday of this week, will show a gross well over $1,000,000, according to Warner Bros., producers of the soldier revue for Army Emergency Relief.

Robert Stack, 22-year-old Coast Guardsman, who has just been signed to a postwar acting contract by David O. Selznick for Vanguard Films, has had his screen name changed to Chris Stanton, it was announced today. The change was made necessary because of confusion with the film actor, Robert Stack.

Paramount has begun filming "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout."

"And Then Japan!" is the title of the coming March of Time release.

On the Esplanade

Final Concert of Fifteenth Season

French Military March ..... Saint-Saens
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Largo from "Xerxes" (Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus) ..... Handel
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
"The Star-Spangled Banner"
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" ..... Tchaikovsky
Finale, Piano Concerto No. 2 ..... Saint-Saens
Ensign Herbert Donaldson, U. S. N. R. Soloist:
Hora Staccato ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
Salute to Our Fighting Forces arranged by Bodge
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Ann Harding

In "Mission to Moscow," at the Exeter Street Theater beginning Sunday.

Today's Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.36meg., 31m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"The War at Sea." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Newsletter for Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Accent on Rhythm." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71meg., 25.6m.; VLG5, 9.68meg., 41m.

London—10:00 p. m.—The Ballad Monger. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.

Caracas—10:30 p. m.—Venezuelan National Anthem. YVARN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.

Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Opera Selections. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WGIR, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—The Master Singers.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Caribbean Nights."
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGIR, Boston (44.5mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:15 p. m.—First Game Boston Braves-Cincinnati Reds.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Fans Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Second Game Boston Braves-Cincinnati Reds.
5:30 p. m.—"Danaan"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Reunion; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole and Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—Duke Ellington's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Rising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Impact," Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card," Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers With Wings"; guests.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Carl Hayanga's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Cab Calloway's Orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Tiny Hill's Orchestra.

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Music: Suzanne Sten, mezzo-soprano, makes a guest appearance on Great Moments in Music, when excerpts from Bizet's "Carmen" are presented, singing the title role. Other leading roles are sung by Jean Tennyson, soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor; and Robert Weede, baritone. CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Drama: Bette Davis and John Garfield co-star, and Lieut. William Garrett, American bombardier, who took part in a raid over Rome, will be guest speaker on Soldiers With Wings, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Variety: Ina Ray Hutton, band leader, is one of the guests on Wally Butterworth's Quiz Program, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m., and at 9:30 p. m., on CBS-WEEI, Bert (Mad Russian) Gordon, visits the Jack Carson Show, as guest comedian.

Telepix

"Riding the Clouds" and other aspects of flying are explained by Pete Smith in the headline attraction at the Telepix starting Friday. Other attractions are "How to Take a Tumble," a tour with Fitzpatrick to Crater Lake and the Columbia River, Korny music in a novel way, two color cartoons, a novelette about young couples in a blackout and the Telepix Digest of World News.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Snark Was a Boojum," by Owen Davis. Presented by Alex Yokel. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Only Girl," by Victor Herbert. Featuring Patti Pickens and Bob Simons. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Final Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 7:30-9 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Love Affair," Irene Dunne, Charles Boyer. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Night Train," Rod Harrison, Margaret Lockwood. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes, Eddie Quillan, 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 5:50, 8:50. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal, J. Carroll Naish. 1:05, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Special Preview: 2:30.

Kenmore—"Waterloo Bridge," Robert Taylor, Vivien Leigh. 2:45, 6, 9:25. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:15, 4:35, 8.

Majestic—"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 10:30 a. m., 2:02, 5:51, 9:40. "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Martha Raye, Jack Oakie. 12:01, 3:50, 7:39.

Metropolitan — "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 5:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston. 10:30, 2, 5:30, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague, 9:10 a. m., 12:40, 4:10, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:46, 6:54, 10:02. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:13 a. m., 2:21, 5:29, 8:37.

Paramount—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll, 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Rochester, Freddy Martin, Ann Miller. 10:49 a. m., 1:48, 4:47, 7:46, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:37, 3:36, 6:36, 9:36.

Scollay—"Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Yesterday Is Over Your Shoulder," "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," "At the Stroke of Twelve." "Falla," "Lightning Strikes Twice," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 12:32, 3:37, 7:02, 10:07. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Telepix—"Fort Benning," "The White House Dog," "Fitzpatrick Tour," "California Junior Symphony," "Your Boy in the Army Air Force," "Catalina Island," "Digest of News," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"A Report from the Aleutians," 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 10:35. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:25, 8:55.

Uptown—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 12:40, 4:20, 8:05. "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 2:10, 5:50, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Spotlight Scandals," Billie Gilbert, Frank Fay. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:17.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 1:45, 7:50.
Albion: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones. 1:45, 9.

ARLINGTON—**Regent**: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. "Jailhouse Blues."
Capitol: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "It Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers.

BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "Cinderella Swings It," Gloria Warren. Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:40.

BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester, Ethel Waters. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—**Brookline Village**: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "Let's Have Fun," Bert Gordon, Margaret Lindsay.
Coolidge Corner: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarzich.
Cleveland Circle: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston. "Saludos Amigos." 1:48, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — **Central**: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "American Empire," Richard Dix. 2, 8.
University: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 2:55, 6:05, 9:20. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. "A Gentleman Gangster," Barton McLane.
Codman Square: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 8.
Franklin: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 8.

HYDE PARK—**Fairmount**: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 1:30, 6:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. Maureen O'Hara. "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—**Lexington**: "China," Alan Ladd. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—**Granada**: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 2:35, 5:44, 8:54.
Mystic: "Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton, Annabella. 2:10, 8:30. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. 3:25, 7, 9:50.
Maplewood: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. 3:17, 9:17. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:59, 7:59.
Strand: "Flight for Freedom." 3:10, 8:15. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 2:05, 7, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Undercover Man," William Boyd. 2:15, 8:10. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 3:25, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—**Oriental**: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Mysterious Doctor," Eleanor Parker. 1:30, 6:45, 11:15.

MEDFORD — **Medford**: "Varsity Show," Dick Powell, Priscilla Lane. "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Hi Buddy," Dick Foran.

NATICK—**Colonial**: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—**Paramount**: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "Ladies' Day," Eddie Albert, Lupe Velez.

NEWTON—**Paramount**: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 2, 8.

QUINCY — **Quincy**: "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Doris Nolan. 2, 8.
Strand: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. Richard Arlen. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Camsco**: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — **Wakefield**: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 2:09, 7:54. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—**Watertown Square**: "He's My Guy," Joan Davis, Dick Foran. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts.
Coolidge: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean.

WAVERLEY—**Strand**: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon Joan Bennett. "Affairs of Martha," Martha Hunt.

WELLESLEY HILLS — **Community Playhouse**: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell, George Murphy. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes, Macdonald Carey.

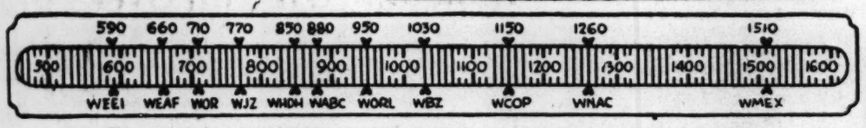
WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Max Baer. "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Lloyd Nolan.

WINCHESTER—**Winchester**: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Hit Parade of 1943," S. Mayward, J. Carroll.
Winthrop: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Redhead From Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 2:30, 7:26.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:45 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Reds: first game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Johnny Gart Trio	State Dept. of Education:	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45 Doris Tirrell, organ	speaker; orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Reds baseball: second	Red Nichols' Orchestra
4:15 Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	game	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound"; dr.	Young Widder Brown; sk	Reds baseball: second	Aircraft Warning Week
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole	"When a Girl Marries"	game	Jan Garber's Orchestra
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Terry O'Toole	"Portia Faces Life"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	Riding the Range	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15 Gloria Carroll, songs	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music for Moderns; s'ngs	News from Abroad	Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 B. Trout	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	T. Cole and B. Norris	News Service
7:30 "Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	"Strings That Sing"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	The Lyric Theater
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North"	"Sizing Up the News"	James Melton, songs
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	"Impact," Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card"; quiz with	Attuck's Chorus
8:45 Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Chorus
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Ravel:
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy"	News Service	"Daphnis et Chloe"
9:30 Jack Carson Show:	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Mr. District Attorney, dr.	"Soldiers with Wings";	Classical Album: Ravel:
9:45 comedy; music	Orchestra; Sports	Mr. District Attorney, dr.	drama; guest; orch	"Daphnis et Chloe"
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15 "Carmen"	"Waltz Time"	Musical Knowledge	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Voice of Army
10:30 "Elwell's Weekly"	"Silver Nocturne"	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	"Silver Nocturne"	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:00 M. Gould's Orch.	News	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra
11:15 Mary Martin, guest	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:30 Music; News Analysis	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 "Unrationed Jam"	Swing Shift Music; News	Music You Want	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade; band	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News at Seven	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship:
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee; Wom's. Pgm.	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 P. Pertesese, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies	
9:30 Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Daytime Classics	"Spotlight Revue"	"Waltzing With You"
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton; sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door"; sk.	Organ Recital	L. Grosman, talk
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Musical Poll of Hits	"A Woman of America"	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga"
11:15 Second Husband; sk.	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Music for Dreaming
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News	"Snow Village"; sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph;	Organ Melodies
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Music	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 Our Gal Sunday; sk.	Hour; music; speakers	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News Service	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Ginger & Lanny; stories	Musical Roundup	Concert Melodies
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	"Good Food Buys"; Music	Musical Roundup	Cedric Foster, news	Curtain Time; Theo
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service		Carreiro, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Seth's Village Canteen	The Guiding Light; sk.	News; Music	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Ladies, Be Seated; Quiz	"Light of the World"; sk.	Sports Comments	Novelty Musicale
2:45 "Pepper Young's"	Ladies, Be Seated; Quiz	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News; Quiz
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	nati Reds baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Johnny Gart Trio	Studio Orch.; talks	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45 B. Elliott, Song Shop	Studio Orch.; talks	"Right to Happiness"	nati Reds baseball game	Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	nati Reds baseball game	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
4:30 Women on Home Fr'l	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Cincin-	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45 Network Program	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Young Widder Brown"	nati Reds baseball game	Aircraft Warning Week
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
5:15 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Chick Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	Chisholm Trail; Music	"Front Page Farrell

Eisenhower Warns Axis of New Allied Blows to Come

Continued from Page 1

raids in the west. Allied airmen struck at points in Holland, Northern France, and Northern Germany, attacking Peenemuenda, which produces large numbers of Germany's delicate range-finding, sound-detection, and radar instruments.

They also continued to disorganize Axis forces from Sicily and Calabria on the Italian mainland retreating northward in Italy. In addition to the 2,000 or so planes lost by the Axis in the Sicilian campaign, vast quantities of their equipment are being destroyed along roads and railroads.

In men, the Sicilian campaign has cost the Axis 167,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, according to General Eisenhower. Allied losses were estimated at 25,000. Nazis on the island were put at 70,000 to 75,000, of which 30,000 were listed as lost.

Where the next Allied blow would fall there were no reliable indications. The general impression was that it would come soon.

Meanwhile, the great struggle in Russia continues, with the Russians held back at almost all points of the front by heavy German counterattacks. So determined are these attacks that there is some question whether a major counter-offensive is brewing.

Continent:

Fortresses Batter French Airfields

Flying Fortresses strung necklaces of heavy bombs across a park of 150 German warplanes on French airfields near Marseille in their first attack on Southern France Aug. 17, it was announced at Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

Two Flying Fortresses were lost out of the big African-based force which hit the enemy airdromes at Istres-le-Tube and Salon.

The loads of big fragmentation bombs aimed by precision bombardiers exploded among the parked aircraft, sending a storm of steel through the close-packed mass and causing what even cautiously phrased official reports said was "heavy damage."

Other big bombs broke through the hangars and administration buildings, causing huge fires.

The airfields are about 25 miles northwest of Marseille.

RAF heavy bombers made a strong attack on the German research and development establishment of Peenemuende, 60 miles northwest of Stettin, while Mosquito raiders attacked objectives in Berlin, the British Air Ministry announced.

The attack on the largest and most important establishment of its kind in Germany was carried out in moonlight almost as bright as day.

Forty-one bombers and one fighter were reported missing from the night's operations, which, in addition to raids on Peenemuende and Berlin, included intruder attacks on Northwest Germany, France, and the Low Countries by fighter squadrons.

The night raids followed widespread daylight assaults by American Flying Fortresses which battered two important aircraft factories deep in Germany Aug. 17, inaugurating daylight Britain-to-Africa shuttle bombing.

First Attack On Peenemuende

It was the first attack on Peenemuende, which is on Germany's Baltic coast opposite Ruegen Island about 25 miles northwest of Swinemuende.

The Peenemuende plant is the center of the highest-type work in developing aircraft, radio-location and armament.

The attack was in the closely co-ordinated pattern of the Allied air offensive which took American Flying Fortresses to other vital factories at Schweinfurt and Regensburg.

For almost a week the RAF front-line bomber fleet from British bases had been concentrating on northern Italian cities. The last big attack on Germany was the raid on Nuernberg the night of Aug. 10.

The stab at Berlin by swift Mosquito bombers was the third in four nights, however. They also struck Berlin Aug. 14 and 15, keeping the German Capital's nerves on edge.

Many squadrons of RAF fighters crossed the Strait of Dover in daylight to continue the Allied air assault on the Continent.

An estimated 50 German raiders made widely scattered attacks on Britain during the night, causing casualties and damage in East Anglia and other parts of Eastern and Southeastern England.

Ten raiders were shot down—seven of them over Britain and three near their European bases. More than half of the attacking planes were long-range bombers and the remainder fighter-bombers.

No attempt was made to concentrate any appreciable number of bombers on any one target. Instead they scattered widely in an apparent effort to suggest greater strength. The targets were not identified here but the German Radio said the invading fliers focused on London.

Sicily:

Artillery in Duel Over Messina Strait

Allied guns boomed in a duel with heavy Axis batteries across the Messina Strait.

The battle for Sicily had been finished "ahead of schedule," Allied Headquarters said, with the occupation of Messina on Aug. 17. The Italian High Command, after a 24-hour lapse behind German announcements, admitted in its communiqué that the "heavy battle for Sicily . . . against overwhelming Anglo-American forces on the sea, ground and air had ended.

The last rear-guard units abandoned the extreme northeastern tip of the island and reached the Calabrian Coast where previously the wounded, other Axis units, and a great part of the material already had been ferried, said a communiqué.

Massed formations of Allied warplanes already were carrying the war to the Italian mainland in pursuit of the discomfited foe, stringing a trail of bombs along highways and roads and attacking troop-carrying trains and trucks with machine-gun and cannon fire.

The heaviest of these attacks were speared at Battipaglia freight yards south of Naples, a network of highways at Castrovillare, near Salerno south of Naples, and a bridge at Angitola.

So badly torn were the roads on the toe of Italy that the Germans were trying to move troops and equipment northward by sea along the western coast, and speedy warplanes at once attempted to break up this route.

The Allied Command was confronted with the task of rounding up isolated German and Italian soldiers deep in the Sicilian hills and preparing for the next phase.

These stray prisoners were straggling in without showing any signs of resistance.

American patrol boats off Cape Rascolmo, at the northeastern tip of Sicily, fought a running battle with enemy motor torpedo boats, hitting the Axis craft repeatedly with cannon shells, and putting them to flight.

Axis Artillery Pounds Messina

Axis coastal artillery has been pounding incessantly at Messina and adjoining areas ever since the Americans completed their occupation.

The American 3d Division had been fully established there for three hours when the first British troops from the 4th Armored Brigade of the British Eighth Army arrived.

The British had to fight against stubborn rear guard until 5 a. m., when the enemy suddenly disappeared and German batteries across the water opened up on the British route into Messina.

Both the American and British Armies already were engaged in organizing the latest occupied areas of the island.

...ociated Press Radiophoto

Rome Damage: An Italian Picture

This picture, radioed from Stockholm to New York, Aug. 17, was obtained from Pressens Bild, Swedish picture agency, which said it was received from an Italian agency by airmail and was described as showing damage in Rome after the Aug. 13 air raid.

South Pacific:

Japan Hard Hit By Wewak Attack

The Japanese Air Force sustained a severe defeat Aug. 17 at Wewak, New Guinea, where 225 of its planes were caught on the ground by Allied bombers, 120 destroyed, 50 severely damaged, and an estimated 1,500 air personnel killed.

Only seven of the enemy planes even got into the air and three were shot down. Out of some 200 planes in the raiding party, only three were lost.

This blow, virtually stripping the enemy of his air strength in Central New Guinea, was dealt by 10,000 bombs dropped from Liberators, Flying Fortresses, Mitchells, and Bostons.

More than 100 tons of bombs were stated to have been dropped in this predawn attack on the Wewak area. Seven or eight hours later Mitchell medium bombers escorted by Lightning fighters struck a second hard blow and met feeble antiaircraft fire and scant fighter opposition.

"Numerically, the opposing forces were about equal in strength but one was in the air and the other was not," Gen. Douglas MacArthur commented.

"Nothing is so helpless as a plane on the ground."

"It was the opening battle for air supremacy over Central New Guinea," said Maj. Gen Ennis C. Whitehead, commander of the advance echelon of Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific.

The surprise was compete and devastating.

Allied reconnaissance planes had detected the Japanese massing the greatest force of planes they ever had assembled in the Wewak area. Obviously, the enemy intended to make some surprise move in support of Japanese jungle troops now falling back slowly before Americans and Australians near Salamaua, Nipponese air base 350 miles down the New Guinea coast from Wewak.

The surprise worked the other way.

The first of more than 10 waves of American and Australian-manned planes appeared over the four airdromes of the Wewak sector during the dark first hour of Aug. 17. Hour after hour until well into daylight, the fliers criss-crossed the spreading areas of smoke and flame.

Many of the enemy planes were standing wing tip to wing tip—perfect targets.

60 Japanese Planes Warming Up on Field

Sixty Japanese bombers and fighters were found warming up onone airfield. The crews were inside. Ground attendants stood nearby. Fragmentation bombs swiftly turned the scene into one of fiery wreckage.

After the bombers were through, attack planes and fighters roared low to pour out cannon and machine-gun fire. They scored heavily against enemy personnel. Appearance of Allied fighters indicated strongly that a fighter airstrip has been established considerably closer to the northeast New Guinea coast than Port Moresby which is across the Owen Stanley Mountains and more than 450 miles southeast of Wewak.

The last fliers to leave the target areas looked back on fires which still could be seen blazing when the planes were 150 miles on the homeward trip.

Seven hundred miles to the east in the Solomons, the American Air Force struck hard at Japan's base at Vila, on Kolombangara Island, the night of Aug. 16.

Flying Fortresses, Mitchell medium bombers, Dauntless dive bombers, and Avenger torpedo bombers, escorted by fighters, pounded the airdrome installations and gun positions.

Russia:

Nazis Counterattacks To Hold Kharkov

The German Command has mounted powerful counterattacks with troops, tanks and planes at two points on the Kharkov front, but Russian lines held firm, Moscow dispatches reported.

Seeking an opening for a counteroffensive, the Germans struck at a settlement west of Kharkov held by the Red Army, and along the water line where the Russians maintained a bridgehead on the west bank of the Donets, the dispatches said.

The fourth battle for Kharkov—which has been taken once by the Red Army and twice by the Germans—became a tug-of-war for the initiative.

Two other Russian drives in the Bryansk and Spas Demensk sectors to the north also met tougher going.

German broadcasts declared the Soviets were attacking all along the winding battlefront, staging new attacks in the Izyum area in the Donets Basin southeast of Kharkov, and local assaults near Staraya Russa and the Neva sector near Leningrad on the northern front. Russian attacks near Izyum were broken after heavy fighting, Berlin declared.

Battle reports from the Kharkov sector said the Red Army—which had forged a ring around the Ukrainian city from three sides—had repulsed Nazi counterattacks and improved its own positions at some points.

Germans Adopt New Tactics

The Germans were reported to have adopted new tactics, shifting the direction of the attack frequently, probing for soft spots in the Russian lines. This indicated they were preparing to go over from the defensive to a full-fledged counteroffensive if they could find an opening.

Pushed back within 15 miles of the central front bastion of Bryansk, the Germans likewise were using reserves of tanks and planes in stubborn defense there.

A British radio heard by CBS said the Red Army was within 12 miles of Bryansk.

Red Star said Russian units attacking Bryansk west of Karachev and southwest of Zhizdra encountered almost impassable forests and swamps where the enemy employed every natural obstacle.

The Russians nevertheless crossed rivers, the dispatch said, and the Germans retreated, destroying forests and paths behind them.

Press of Britain Cautious On Hope of Second Front

Continued from Page 1

scale of the air war against Germany.

The RAF switch to night raiding of the Reich suggests that more "Hamburgs" are on the way, with Berlin high on the list for an "obliteration" attack.

Moreover, the United States Army Air Force set new landmarks in the air war yesterday by its attacks on airdromes near Marseilles and factories in Bavaria—the deepest the Americans have yet been into Germany.

The loss of 36 Fortresses in raids on Schweinfurt and Regensburg seems at first sight a high price, but one recalls earlier warnings from American military and air authorities that defeating German fighter opposition was going to be "plenty tough."

But these authorities advised that the climax of the air battle would arrive when American day bombers would be blasting Nazi fighter-plane factories as well as blasting Messerschmitts from the sky.

That stage has now been reached and though losses may be heavy, enemy pursuit planes being destroyed on assembly lines won't have a chance of fighting. Fortresses in the air.

Furthermore, reports continue to reach here of mass evacuation of German cities, with its dislocating and demoralizing effect on the Reich home front.

The Times, of London, calls the exodus "one of the dominating factors in the internal situation of Germany," and that newspaper is extra conservative in reporting stories concerning German morale.

It says that 1,250,000 of the total 4,500,000 Berliners have already left the Capital, yet the exodus is still in full swing.

Nothing on this scale has ever occurred in London even at the height of the Geramn blitz. The Times says that Magdeburg, Stettin, Bremen, and other big German towns are emptying in the same way.

The consequences of such an upheaval in a nation already stretched to near the breaking point are almost incalculable. And whatever may be current Allied strategical plans, the possibility of their having to be hastily revised by sensational developments in the next few months cannot be ruled out, even though it may be wiser to heed the advice just offered by Captain Rickenbacker that a Nazi collapse won't come until the fall of 1944.

Last night the British got a further reminder of the extent to which the Nazis may feel forced to retaliate. Some 50 Nazi bombers and fighter bombers reaching Southern and Eastern England's coastal areas formed the largest force sent here for a considerable time. Seven were shot down around England, and four more over continental bases.

Damage and casualties caused in scattered raids seem to have been less than in recent more concentrated raids by smaller forces. But the British press reports today that Dr. Joseph Goebbels is begging the German High Command for sizable retaliatory raids if his internal propaganda is to keep Germany going.

Axis Loses 167,000 Men in Sicily

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Aug. 18

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower announced today that Axis losses in the Sicilian campaign up to Aug. 10 totaled 167,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The Commander in Chief said German losses while crossing the Strait of Messina, across which Allied guns boomed today in a duel with heavy Axis batteries, probably never would be known.

He estimated that the Nazi commanders had between 70,000 and 75,000 troops on the island, of which at least 30,000 were lost, not counting the number drowned in the evacuation.

The enemy's losses in tanks destroyed or captured up to Aug. 10 were given as 260.

Allied casualties for the entire Sicilian campaign were estimated at 25,000 men, General Eisenhower said.

Roosevelt and Churchill Review Staff War Plans

Continued from Page 1

highest level of authority, will not be known until the President and the Prime Minister meet the press at the conclusion of the consultations and then only in the broadest outline. However, it is possible to indicate the circumference, if not the center, of the agenda, and it is the consensus of the observers who have been accredited to be present in Quebec that it cannot fail to embrace on the military side these considerations:

1. Establishment of a second front on the continent of Europe, an undertaking now made more possible by the decisive defeat of the Nazi submarine menace in the North Atlantic and strongly indicated by the presence here of the highest shipping experts of both the United States and Britain. Until it was clear that the Soviet Army could successfully contain anything which Hitler could throw against it this year, a continental invasion risked a wholesale diversion of German troops from the eastern front. That risk is today radically reduced and the prospect of continental second front may be seen as more feasible than ever, more imminent than ever.

Tripartite Command

2. The possible, early creation of a supreme Anglo-American-French command for the entire European theater of the war. With the Sicilian campaign entering its denouement for the Axis and with invasion barges already reported to be headed northward and eastward to begin the next chapter of encirclement, it is widely agreed that the time is at hand for the creation of a combined command more comprehensive than anything which now exists in the Mediterranean. Its purpose would be to deal with the greater problems of the invasion of Europe itself.

3. The appointment for a successor to General Wavell, who has lately been named Viceroy of India, as supreme Allied commander in that area—this appointment to signalize, perhaps, a large amphibious operation to re-take Burma and prepare the way for the relief of China and direct—as opposed to island-to-island attacks on Japan proper.

The Italian Question

And on the political side:

4. The conference must determine whether the Allies will accept the Italian "offer" to make Rome an open city, a question which is certainly as political as it is military.

5. It must determine whether to establish an Allied military government over an invaded Italy or attempt to find and support an Italian government it can deal with.

6. It must consider whether the foregoing decision affecting Italy will establish a pattern for Germany, and whether the Anglo-American leaders will join with Russia in attempting to inspire a democratic free-Germany revolt in the Reich or whether to attempt to persuade Russia to postpone its pro-revolt propaganda.

7. It must decide now or soon the extent and character of the Allied "post-unconditional surrender" occupation of Germany itself.

8. It hopes to find ways of strengthening political relations with Premier Stalin looking forward to the time when the Allies' second front in the west may be within speaking distance of Russia's first front in the east.

9. It is reportedly ready to recognize the French Committee of National Liberation, as recorded in these columns yesterday.

Formalities Disregarded

There is as yet no indication how soon the President, the Prime Minister and the highest military leaders of both countries will complete their deliberations. After Mr. Roosevelt's arrival yesterday evening and dinner at the residence of the Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, with Mr. Churchill and the Canadian Prime Minister, William L. Mackenzie King, they lost no time in formalities.

The President's train reached Wolfe's Cove at 8 o'clock, and 20 minutes later his car drove on the parade ground at the Citadel, the historic, other-world fortress atop Cape Diamond. With Mr. Roosevelt was the Governor General and behind his car rode Mr. Churchill, Mr. King and Fala, the internationally renowned Scottie, whose address is 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The President received a real salute from a guard of honor comprising Canadian soldiers, sailors, fliers and British marines as the brilliantly costumed Royal Canadian Mounted Police Band played the American national anthem.

Mr. Churchill bounded out of his car to stand at the side of the President's car and then strode off, arm-in-arm, with the Canadian Prime Minister, to be at the Governor's Residence by the time Mr. Roosevelt's car had circled the parade ground.

Roosevelt Accepts

By the Associated Press

Brenden Bracken, Minister of Information, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, will accompany Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to the Churchill-Roosevelt Conference in Quebec to advise the Allied leaders on plans to intensify political warfare, it was learned in London.

President Roosevelt will visit Ottawa, the Canadian Capital, upon the invitation of Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King before his return to Washington, it was announced in Washington at a press conference by Stephen Early, the President's press secretary.

Mr. Early said the visit probably would be the first part of next week. His statement was the first official indication that the Quebec Conference would be over late this week.

Nazi Escape Plot Foiled in Canada

TIMMINS, Ontario, Aug. 17 (CP)—Officials of the German prison camp at Monteith, 40 miles east of Timmins, from which Eckhert Brosig, German parachutist, escaped, have disclosed that guards foiled a mass escape of prisoners-of-war from the camp.

Brosig, believed a leader of the escape plot, is said to have escaped through tunnels, dug laboriously with shovels improvised from tin cans. His break tipped off the plot before the mass exit could be made.

More than 100 food kits, which an official said must have taken months to put together, were found. They were made up of food from their own supply and from parcels sent them through the Red Cross.

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Wewak Raid Curbs Japanese Air Power

Continued from Page 1

severely damaged. It also is calculated that large numbers of pilots and ground crews who were handling planes at the time of attack and others who were in dispersal bays were killed. The figure of 1,500 is given.

This is one of the most notable actions in the air in the Southwest Pacific since the war started. It is described by Maj. Gen. E. C. Whitehead, commanding the Allied Air Forces in New Guinea, as "the opening battle for air supremacy in Central New Guinea." General MacArthur has this to say: "It was a crippling blow at an opportune moment. Numerically, the opposing forces were about equal in strength, but one was in the air and the other was not. Nothing is so helpless as a plane on the ground. In war, surprise is decisive."

There are some features in this attack which put it within the decisive category, even if decisiveness refers only to the limited-operations sphere.

It was the first time that medium bombardment planes have penetrated as far as Wewak. It was the first occasion in which Allied bombers have had the advantage of fighter cover This in itself puts Wewak on the map as a target for a really major air attack.

That the Allies were able to move these new aerial forces into the attack radius of Wewak is due to new bases which they have built secretly and surprisingly quickly in areas forward of Dobadura and Port Moresby.

The significance of this is that Newak, which has become gradually the main Japanese base in the New Guinea and New Britain war zone and which was thought to be fairly safe from concentrated attack by Allied air forces, now is in danger of being immobilized.

This attack will not be an isolated affair and undoubtedly will be followed quickly by others—in fact, even now it may be suffering another blasting. Its use then as a major air base has been neutralized and the Japanese will have to move their center of aerial gravity another step farther back, possibly to Hollandia.

In its turn, this shift of base will affect the ground position all the way from Salamaua and Lae and the supply route down the coast past Finschafen and Madang will be left even more unprotected than it has been in the past few months. Conversely, it means that General MacArthur's striking power has been set 100 miles or so farther northward.

It is these facts that fill in the background to General Whitehead's dictum.

This Wewak attack is the culmination of a series of successful air offensives on the South and Southwest Pacific fronts which have filled the headlines for the past few weeks. Destruction of Japanese planes has been heavy and the enemy has seemed less and less able to counter the Allied attack effectively. It can be said definitely that the Japanese air force in these parts has been mastered and that this mastery will have cumulatively important results as time goes on and Allied attacks maintain their ferocity.

Air power is possibly the weakest link in the Japanese armor. Their number of planes is limited and the replacement rate is nothing like as great as that of the Allies. They suffer, too, from another serious defect. That is that Japan has been so concerned with keeping abreast of its losses that apparently it has not had time to build new and better models to match the remarkably progressive strides in aircraft construction in all categories by the Allies. It still is fighting with the same planes as when the war started and has been able to do nothing more than give them a few minor improvements. This is in startling contrast to what the Allies have now and what they had when they started upon the New Guinea adventure.

Likely to Increase

This disproportionate disadvantage which Japan now suffers in numbers and types is likely to increase cumulatively in the succeeding months. So far, Japan has been able to keep up its strength in this theater by drawing upon its planes from other fronts. When more general wark breaks out in the Pacific, it will not be able to do this and it will be in a pretty pickle to decide from where, if anywhere, it can maintain its strength in New Guinea and the Solomons. It may, in fact, force Japan to relinquish its hold on this southernmost outpost and withdraw to a shorter line, so as to concentrate its forces.

All this is not for the immediate future, but what is happening now and what happened yesterday at Wewak is inexorably draining Japanese strength and in the long run dictating to its policy of retreat.

It is interesting to note that in spite of the concentration of the Allied attack on Wewak yesterday, there was still plenty of strength left over to carry out widespread attacks everywhere in this Pacific front against which the Japanese could hardly put up any reply.

According to reconnaissance over Balikpapan, last week's raid on thet Japanese oil center was as successful as was hoped. Photos showed widespread destruction—50 oil-storage tanks were seen to have been destroyed and some were still smoldering. Bomb hits also were observed in the refinery area and at least two ships were hit—one was sunk and another damaged and apparently unserviceable.

Plaudits for Conquerors

Associated Press

Sicilians Welcome Americans

An enthusiastic throng of Sicilians surrounds American soldiers as they move toward Palermo through Monreale, a nearby town, in Northwestern Sicily.

Badoglio Tells Sicilians They Will Return to Italy

Continued from Page 1

They worked when they wanted to and nothing was done about it. Fascist courts for maintaining discipline existed in name only. Workers in Milan and other cities are still out of hand, but the extent is not known.

The Swiss paper Libera Stampa reoprted that Socialist leaflets being spread in Italy are demanding:

1. Immediate peace, but no acceptance of all peace conditions or measures of foreign armies.
2. Freeing of all political prisoners.
3. Removal of the Monarchy responsible for Fascism and the war.
4. Free press and political and trade union organizations.

Since the recent Royal Air Force bombings, the conditions for revolt are difficult.

[The Associated Press reports new clashes between troops and peace demonstrators in Milan where the political situation has increased in intensity.

Soldiers were said to have answered demonstrations for peace with bullets, killing some and wounding others, and the German Gestapo was believed to be supporting Italian police in constant raids to arrest all suspicious persons.

Normal life was completely disrupted, gas and electric services were suspended, and even factories that escaped bomb hits could not operate because there was no transportation for workers. Thousands left the city daily as air-defense measures were strengthened for the still further air attacks expected.

Communications between Italy and Switzerland remained broken for the second day, making it difficult to learn of the Italian reaction to the fall of Sicily.

Only one or two trains, made up of freight cars, arrived at the Swiss border carrying passengers. A Swiss reaching the frontier from Rome told the newspaper La Suisse that the trip required more than 36 hours. Normally it takes 10.

Italian customs officers were doubled at the Chiasso Bridge on the Italian frontier. Officials may fear a mass effort by northern Italians to break through into Switzerland. Frontier visas have been suspended. Those expiring were not renewed.]

Opera House Gone

By the Associated Press

The Rome Radio reported in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press an official Italian announcement that the celebrated La Scala Opera House in Milan was destroyed during the British air raid Aug. 15.

Built in 1778 on the site of a church, the Teatro Della Scalla seated 3,600 spectators and had an interesting museum.

The Rome broadcast said "the ruins which now replace the famous theater, together with the devastation of neighboring historic buildings, form such a terribly sad scenery that one feels civilization itself has collapsed."

Army Takes Steps

MADRID, Aug. 18 (AP)—The newspaper Ya published a dispatch today from its correspondent in Rome saying that military authorities were taking steps to meet requirements under international law to make Rome an open city.

This "spontaneous action," the correspondent said, consisted of the "military evacuation and transfer of headquarters, the movement of defensive units, etc."

King George Pays Whirlwind Visit To British Fleet

By John E. Lee
United States Naval Correspondent With the British Home Fleet Distributed by the Associated Press

WITH BRITISH HOME FLEET, Aug. 15. Delayed—King George VI today completed a whirlwind visit to the Home Fleet during which he participated in battle exercises at sea aboard the Battleship Duke of York and boarded the Battleship Malaya on which he served as a junior officer in the last war.

The King was aboard during exercises in northern waters not far from the German occupied European coast. The fact the Royal Navy was willing to take the King into these waters best illustrates its attitude toward the German fleet.

During firing exercises the King climbed eagerly here and there examining the myriad of dials and instruments.

The Duke of York's gunnery appeared to be the best perhaps because His Majesty was watching from the bridge and the gunners were on their toes.

Throughout the exercises the King remained on the bridge almost continuously except for a break for tea.

On Friday the King visited the Battleship Malaya.

An interested spectator to this part of the program was a cat named Murphy which had wandered aboard the Malaya when she was being repaired in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Despite the name, Murphy is a lady.

Before concluding his visit the King inspected the Greek Destroyer Themistocles.

Laconic Field Report Veils Sicily Epic

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

UNITED STATES FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 17. Delayed—The Allied navies played a valuable part in helping the United States and British Armies to complete the job of running the Axis out of Sicily.

British gunboats and destroyers working with the right flank of the Eighth Army daily bombarded the eastern coast road to Messina.

The United States Navy operated similarly on the north coast. There the United States Navy landed three amphibious forces within the space of 10 days, the latest yesterday morning near Milazzo. Naval activity was continuous against Axis shipping and shore installations in and around the Straits of Messina, off the north and east coasts of Sicily and both coasts of the Calabrian Peninsula. Light forces, meaning destroyers downward, swapped fire with shore batteries while impeding Axis withdrawal plans in every way possible.

American Stand on Hill

One of the epics of the Sicilian campaign was a second amphibian landing behind the Axis lines on the north coast by American forces under Lieut. Col. Lyle W. Bernard. For 29 hours, these men fought a lone battle and in the words of an eyewitness "had seen their tanks and artillery neutralized by enemy counterattacks. The men, who remained entrenched on a hill, their ammunition almost expended, grimly awaited the final assault which would wipe them out.

"The final assault never came. Jerry had had enough and was content to creep away. . . ."

The main American forces, though harassed by Axis rearguard action, kept moving relentlessly on and after an all-night advance made contact with the "amphibians" early in the morning. Their combined movement led to the largest gain in the northern sector since the Germans had settled down to defend it more than a fortnight previously.

Records Kept in Field

Even on an enterprise of this hazardous kind, administrative records were kept in the field, and here is an extract or two from the stained journal of the official diarist, Sergeant Jack Dailey of Detroit.

The first entry, dated Aug. 11, 02:43 hours, reads, "The first assault wave landed." Then "03:15, all troops pushed inland and met heavy machine-gun fire." After that, no entry for nine hours while the attackers were digging in, preparing to meet a counterattack. Subsequent drama was concealed behind laconic factual statements such as "12:12, enemy tanks reported coming from the west on Highway 113. 12:15, naval fire requested on the town of Brolo. 12:17, engineers ordered to mine bridge near beach. 12:30 H Company ordered to place mortar fire for town. 13:52, Lieutenant (unnamed) reports being surrounded by machine-gun pistol and machine-gunned; needs help at once."

"17:10, two Mark 6's [German Tiger tanks] knocked out. Aug. 12—07:30, American troops seen advancing from west on Highway 113. 09:45, contact established with infantry." Finally, in Sergeant Dailey's words to Sergeant Jack Foisie, staff writer for the Algiers edition of Stars and Stripes, "Then we came down off the hill. But a lot of guys didn't."

Curtin Proposes Supreme Empire Consultative Body

ADELAIDE, Australia, Aug. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin advocated setting up a supreme consultative body within the British Empire to deal with Empire problems and join with other Allied nations in postwar reconstruction.

The Australian Premier said he did not believe Britain could manage the Empire on the basis of a government sitting in London.

If the Empire-wide body could not have executive power, Mr. Curtin said, it should be consultative with facilities for frequent and rapid consultation.

"If fresh rivalries and conflicts aren't to be caused in postwar years," he said, "there must be a yielding of the intensely narrow nationalism that would prevent Australia collaborating with the United Nations by whose side Australia has fought."

The Premier added, "there should be a pooling of sovereignty."

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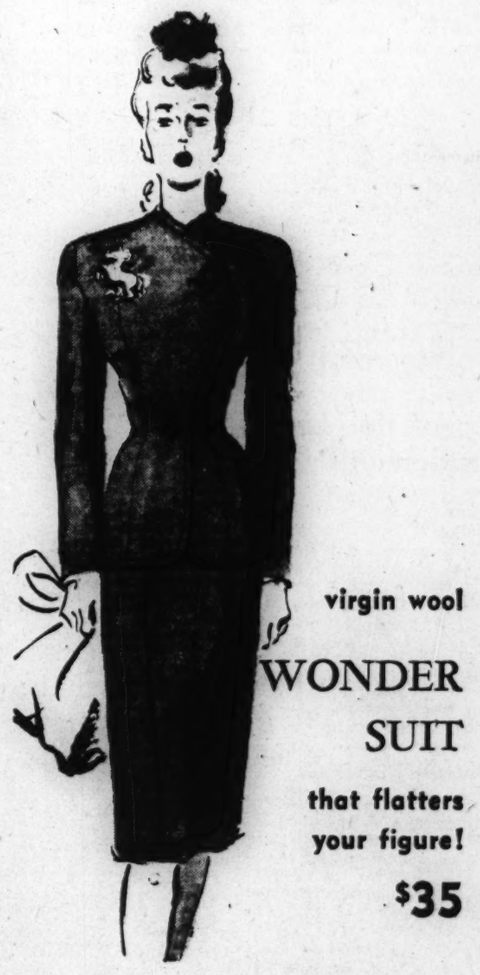
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Crisis Widened in Scandinavia By Nazi Moves in Norway

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Swedish Government announced today that it was protesting to Berlin in connection with attacks by German gunners on a Swedish naval torpedo boat and a Swedish Air Force plane off the coast of Sweden on Aug. 6.

Although a Norwegian freighter was involved in the torpedo boat incident, the Swedish Government said the freighter was manned by a German gun crew and that therefore the German Government was responsible.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 18 (AP)—The sharpest political crisis of the war gripped all Scandinavia yesterday as the German-controlled regime of Premier Vidkun Quisling took stern, repressive measures against Norwegians, apparently through fear of Allied landings.

Bitter reaction to German moves in neighboring Norway swept through Sweden and reached a head in Stockholm, where the windows of the German Tourist Agency in the Kungsgatan were smashed.

[A Stockholm Radio broadcast, recorded by CBS, said Swedish newspapers editorialized that the German terror wave against the Norwegians was a result of the Nazi feelings of "insecurity," and that the Germans were trying to collect hostages against the day of a popular revolution.]

In Norway itself meanwhile, Norwegian policemen, who yesterday were forced to sign a pledge of loyalty under pain of execution, were being inducted into the armed forces in line with a decree signed by Premier Quisling. The decree also put Norway under virtual martial law which private reports from Oslo called a "desperate attempt to keep an iron grip on the underground movements in the face of a possible Allied invasion.

These reports added that the Germans had tightened their border guards to prevent the escape of Norwegian Army officers whom Hitler had ordered deported to German prison camps.

In Denmark, the newspaper Nya Dagligt Allehanda said, the Germans had been forced to back down on their demand that Danish saboteurs be tried by German courts under Nazi law after the Danish Cabinet threatened to resign. Efficient sabotage of Danish factories producing materials for the Germans was said to continue just the same, however.

Pro-Allied groups in Finland, meanwhile, were reported on good authority to have offered their services to President Ryti in an effort to lay the groundwork for peace discussions with Russia.

To bolster his decree mobilizing the Norwegian police, Premier Quisling took harsh measures to "maintain peace and order" in the country.

Ossian Schestedt, Secretary of the Social Democratic Youth League of Sweden, meeting in Stockholm, commented, "The Norwegian traitor government is trying to build up its power on German executions."

Denmark Seething

By Overseas News Agency

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 18—Reliable private advices from Copenhagen report Denmark seething with unrest which has recently flared into violence and intensified anti-Gereman activities by labor groups.

Tuesday, Aug. 11, for example, a general strike was proclaimed at Esbjerg in protest against a state of siege declared in that area by the Germans following youth attacks against German troops on Aug. 7. The strike was a complete success, with stores, banks, and chemist shops closed in addition to work stoppage by Organized Labor. The strike was suspended Friday night, after the German authorities repealed the state of siege.

Another strike occurred at Aalborg and lasted for several days. It was precipitated by the dispatch of Danish Quislings from Copenhagen to act as armed industrial guards. They wounded several workers in a cement plant and 3,000 workers struck spontaneously. It is believed the Quisling guards had to be removed before the strikers were prevailed upon to return to work.

The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

© Universal

Deanna Durbin
In "Hers To Hold"

ABOVE SUSPICION—Mystery story about man and wife on mission for British Foreign Office. Elaborate, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.

AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.

AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs.—M. Y. C.

ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway, all in passable Class B style.—M. Y.

ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted.—M. Y.

ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M. Y.

APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.

ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.

AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.

BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.

BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business.—M. Y

BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiancee, and American friends.—M. Y.

BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.

BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in film.—M.

BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again.—M. Y. C.

BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.

BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.

BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in better than ordinary Western.—M. Y. C.

CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Mad surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.

CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.

CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.

CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama.—M. Y.

COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.

CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's followers.—M. Y.

CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him.—M. Y.

COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chiselers.—M. Y. C.

CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.

DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.

DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.

DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.

DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.

DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.

DIXIE—Technicolor musical with impersonation of Dan Emmett, who wrote famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.

DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.

DU BARRY WAS A LADY—Night club entertainment values again prove dubious source of screen farce, even in Technicolor.—M.

EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.

FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.

FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.

FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.

FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.

FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel of Spanish Revolution, following book with modulations to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.

FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.

FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.

FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama, which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.

GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.

GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.

GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington, with night club spies, and comic detective.—M. Y.

GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—East Side Kids raid propaganda lair.—M. Y.

GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.

GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.

GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public.—M. Y. C.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GOOD LUCK, MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard. Fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.

GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.

GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.

HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searches vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.

HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.

HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.

HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.

HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.

HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.

HE WIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.

HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself to good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.

HITLER'S MADMAN—Another version of end of Heydrich as result of activities of Czech underground.—M. Y.

HIT THE ICE—Abbott and Costello have ludicrous adventures with crooks, ending well in dazzling skiing.—M. Y. C.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.

HIYA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HONEYMOON LODGE—Slender musical about estranged husband and wife who become reconciled through re-enactment of courtship.—M. Y.

HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters' style of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

I ESCAPED FROM THE GESTAPO—Forger discovers that man who helped him get out of prison are Nazi agents and traps them in.—M. Y.

I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horror.—M.

IDAHO—Western, well done, with singing ranger who rounds up bank robbers.—M. Y. C.

IN WHICH WE SERVE—Coffee and moving story of British destroyer, the men who operate it, the homes they guard. Notable acting.—M. Y.

IT AIN'T HAY—Abbot and Costello in knockabout antics involving ancient dog and champion race horse.—M. Y. C.

IT COMES UP LOVE—Modestly amusing Gloria Jean comedy romance with pony.—M. Y. C.

IT'S A GREAT LIFE—More Blondie and Dagwood adventures this time with horse.—M. Y. C.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of correspondent and wife who adopt war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and emotional narrative. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

JOURNEY INTO FEAR—Orson Welles in thriller as Turkish secret agent who protects American armament engineer from Nazi agents.—M. Y.

KEEP 'EM SLUGGING—Dead End and East Side Kids slap down each other, then get together to catch perpetrators of crime. It's all a matter of taste.—M.

KEEPER OF THE FLAME—Secret fascist pastimes humorously exposed in absorbing melodrama.—M. Y.

KID DYNAMITE—East Side Kids tangle successfully with thugs trying to exploit a boxing match, then join up for war.—M. Y. C.

KING OF THE COWBOYS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots his way through well-made, finely paced western about saboteurs masquerading as carnival entertainers.—M. Y. C.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADY OF BURLESQUE—Backstage murder mystery melodrama in sexy setting.—M.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.

LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.

LEATHER BURNERS—Hopalong Cassidy catches cattle rustlers again.—M. Y. C.

LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.

LET'S HAVE FUN—Mild program comedy for those who enjoy Bert Gordon's radio humor as "the mad Russian."—M. Y. C.

LEOPARD MAN—Morbid melodrama about man of twisted mentality who kills young women during spells of aberration. Almost continuously seeks to evoke sense of fear.—M.

LIFE OF SIMON BOLIVAR—Exhaustive and historically accurate Mexican film biography of liberator of Latin-American countries.—M. Y.

LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.

MANTRAP—Passable minor mystery tale with Scotland Yard sleuth unmasking killer.—M. Y.

MARGIN FOR ERROR—Murder mystery with pseudo-political overtones. Not too successful derivation from play.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front.—M. Y.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SHANTYTOWN—Unpretentious melodrama with music, about neighborhood tomboy who becomes radio singer.—M. Y. C.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.

SILVER FLEET—Sabotage in Netherlands, acted neatly in exciting British melodrama.—M. Y.

SILVER SKATES—Good revue on ice, with Kenny Baker's singing and Belita's clever skating.—M. Y. C.

SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.

SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS — Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.

SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT — Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE — Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machinist from France.—M. Y.

SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.

SONG TO THE WIND—Italian-made musical romance about concert tenor. Pleasant though hampered by lack of English titles.—M. Y. C.

SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

ADVENTURE IN BLACKMAIL—British-made comedy of misunderstandings resulting from a marriage for revenge that turns romantic with good results in entertainment.—M. Y.

BLACK SEA FIGHTERS—Stirring Russian documentary showing how the people of Sevastopol held out against the Nazis for eight months.—M. Y. C.

COASTAL COMMAND—Documentary showing daily work of Royal Air Force in protecting convoys in Northern waters.—M. Y. C.

FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.

HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by the cynical wit of Ernst Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.

PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.

ROBIN HOOD OF THE RANGE—Homesteaders go through all that grief again combating the railroad that wants their land. Well-worn meller material.—M. Y. C.

WATCH ON THE RHINE—Paul Lukas and Bette Davis in moving drama of couple devoted to the underground opposition to fascism.—M. Y. C.

McGUERINS FROM BROOKLYN—William Bendix in robust fun among the taxidrivers, with domestic entanglements straightened out at Max Baer's health farm.—M. Y.

MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD—Jack Benny tries to be mean (but it goes against his nature) in a fairly amusing farce.—M. Y. C.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina.—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT—Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.

MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.

MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's.—M. Y.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful-business front to impress boy.—M. Y.

MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR—Chilling shocker that contains all the ingredients non-addicts dislike.—M.

NEXT OF KIN—Absorbing British mystery, warning against loose talk in our war effort.—M. Y.

NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.

NIGHT MONSTER—Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT PLANE FROM CHUNGKING—War melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.

PILOT NO. FIVE—Regenerated tool of corrupt politician pays debt to society by suicide bombing of Japanese in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.

PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

POWER OF PRESS—Well-meant but lurid melodrama about dangers of irresponsible journalism.—M. Y.

PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.

QUIET, PLEASE, MURDER—Killer explains crimes by saying he enjoyed the fear of knowing he would be caught. He is.—M.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim marries girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REDHEAD FROM MANHATTAN—Class B musical that gives Lupe Velez a dual role.—M. Y. C.

REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS — Technicolor documentary showing how U. S. forces are preparing to bomb Japanese out of Kiska. Handsome, instructive, inspiriting.—M. Y. C.

REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY—Musical film with just enough plot to introduce half a dozen swing bands and specialty acts.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM PARADE—Low budget musical.—M. Y.

RIDERS OF THE NORTHWEST MOUNTED—Action picture with Canadian setting.—M. Y. C.

RIDERS OF THE RIO GRANDE—Another bank-robbing western.—M. Y. C.

SADDLES AND SAGEBRUSH—Lucky Randall and Chesterfield join settlers and right wrongs in big cattle-grazing problem.—M. Y. C.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodramatic style.—M. Y. C.

SALUDOS AMIGOS—Superb Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRET ENEMIES—G-men get Nazi in 59 minutes of familiar action melodrama.—M. Y.

SECRETS OF THE UNDERGROUND—Unpretentious yet well-made murder mystery, solved by romantic district attorney and girl reporter.—M. Y.

SQUADRON LEADER X—English melodrama of the chase, skillfully done, with British hot on trail of tricky Nazi flier.—M. Y.

STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.

STAND BY FOR ACTION—Entertaining war melodrama with amusing comedy touches and some first-rate acting. Plausibility derives more from players than plot.—M. Y.

STAR SPANGLED RHYTHM—Super all-star production in which some 43 of Paramount's headliners participate. If at first you don't see what you like, just wait a minute.—M. Y.

STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

STRICTLY IN THE GROOVE—Musical about another of the younger generation who convinces his elders of the commercial advantages of swing.—M. Y.

SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.

SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.

TAHITI HONEY—Backstage musical with Simone Simon heading a good cast in passable comedy, designed for dual bills.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TAXI, MISTER—Good-humored but not too bright taxi magnate exposes gangsters in comic melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

TENTING TONIGHT IN THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.

THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.

THEY GOT ME COVERED—Amusing farcical situations and abundance of snappy repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style.—M. Y.

THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.

THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast inspiring theme.—M. Y.

THREE HEARTS FOR JULIA—Foreign correspondent and his neglected wife in thin but agreeable romantic farce of musical interest.—M. Y. C.

THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.

TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about two British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.

TRAIL RIDERS—Range Busters, help-ful outlaw leader who plays at outlawry.—M. Y. C.

TRUCK BUSTERS—Third-rate melodrama about racketeers on motor highways.—M. Y.

TWO SENORITAS [illegible]

TWO TICKETS FOR LONDON—Sleuths are good, if slow-paced, melodrama about falsely accused fugitive.—M. Y.

TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.

UNDER SECRET ORDERS—British spy film dusted off with not very entertaining results.—M. Y.

VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER—Entertaining and absorbing Disney combination of cartoon and realistic photography to present Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's argument for the consolidation of all U. S. air power under single separate command.—M. Y. C.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds the war is more important than her personal desires. Skillfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with zest.—M. Y. C.

WHAT'S BUZZIN' COUSIN?—Passable musical romance of radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME — Soldier hero on furlough briefly mistaken for a deserter. Minor musical.—M. Y. C.

WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.

WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tuneful dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Exciting.—M. Y.

YANKS AHOY—Two battling sergeants capture submarine in knockabout melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOUNG MR. PITT—Lavish, handsome, sometimes overlengthy drama in which Pitt's leadership of England against Napoleon parallels, by implication, contemporary events. Well acted and directed, and generally accurate.—M. Y.

YOUNGEST PROFESSION—Girl autograph hunter meets movie stars amusingly, and entangles parents in harmless but annoying goods.—M. Y. C.

Congressmen In West Hear Citizen Views

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 18 (AP)—Representative August H. Andresen (R) of Minnesota, chairman of a Conference of Congressmen and citizens on Washington's administration of the home front, said today the opinion of speakers "clearly demonstrated a common problem—unwise and detrimental rule by Washington bureaucracy."

He listed as demands of the speakers for farm, business and professional groups:

"1. That Congress recover the legislative powers heretofore granted to the Executive.

"2. The discharge of hundreds of unexperienced policy-making bureaucrats, to be replaced by experienced men from agriculture, business and profession.

"3. The cancellation of federal policies which are now crushing business and jeopardizing the production of food."

The two-day Conference ended yesterday. In attendance were 16 Congressmen—14 Republicans, a Progressive and Farmer-Laborite—and representatives of the farmer, business and professional man. Mr. Andresen estimated the total attendance of four sessions at 2,500.

The Conference was called, Mr. Andresen said, after several Northwest trade groups asked him to organize a meeting so farmers, business and professional men could appear personally before the Congressmen while they were on their home grounds and tell of their troubles with directives and personnel of Washington home front war bureaus. Congress is in recess until Sept. 14.

Mr. Andresen said 25 of the 41 Congressmen in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas approved the proposal of a conference, including one of the four Democrats in the five-state delegation, Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa.

At the final session, the Congressmen, who listened to upwards of 50 speakers during the two days, summarized, informally, to the Conference their impressions, but made no formal, joint expression, nor did the groups attending adopt resolutions. A suggestion by Representative Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota that the Conference take some united formal stand was not acted upon. Mr. Andresen said the information gathered would be used by the Congressmen as background for individual action upon their return to Washington.

Invasion Money Of U. S. Called 'Outright Fiat'

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Walter E. Spahr, Secretary of the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, said yesterday that "perhaps the chief fact made clear by the Treasury in its explanation of its printing and issuance of invasion money is that this currency is outright fiat money."

Mr. Spahr, also a New York University economics professor, referred to a joint statement by the Treasury and War Departments on Aug. 16 which said that Allied military currency now in use in Sicily was issued under international rather than American law.

In dubbing the currency printing press money, Mr. Spahr said:

"To the extent that the Treasury attempts to redeem it, this money constitutes a net addition to the paper money authorized by Congress and just that much additional load on our gold and silver monetary reserves."

[The Treasury-War Department announcement gave no specific answers to questions of redemption and reserves.]

Continuing, Mr. Saphr said:

"When Congress appropriated money for the War Department . . . it did not authorize the Treasury to pay War Department expenses by the printing of fiat money.

"To charge expenditures of such money against War Department appropriations does not change the fact that the Treasury has met these expenses by the use of fiat money not authorized by Congress.

"Should the Treasury issue a sufficient amount of this fiat money and attempt to redeem it our supply of metallic reserves could be exhausted. And all this could be done without the consent or knowledge of Congress."

Mr. Saphr said Congress should explore the issuing of such money under international rather than American law, questioning how the former law authorized "or could authorize the Treasury to issue fiat money."

The joint statement on Aug. 16 had been promised by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as a reply to Mr. Spahr, who had demanded to know the nature of the military currency, who is liable for its redemption, what the reserve is against it, and under what authority it was issued.

Two Brothers Meet In Central Solomons

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Delayed. (AP)—Someone called out "Lajoie" the other night during action on Vangunu Island in the Central Solomons and much to the surprise of two men there were two replies of "here."

The next morning Marine Corporal O'Neil G. Lajoie made his way some 15 feet over to where he thought the other reply had come from and to his surprise found his brother, Sergeant Raymond Lajoie of the Army, whom he had not seen in more than a year.

The men, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Lajoie of Augusta, Maine, were in Marine and Army units co-operating in an advance on the Kaeurka River.

He Helps 'Tone' Up the Army

United States Army Signal Corps

Son of Orchestra Leader Plays Clarinet

Private Werner Janssen, Jr., son of the noted symphony conductor and quite a symphonic clarinet player in his own right, toots out a few tones during an "off duty" moment in the day room of the heavy weapons company where he is receiving his basic Army training at the Fort McClellan, Ala., Infantry Replacement Training Center.

Young Army-Camp Clarinetist Turns Out a Symphony Player

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.—The other rookies in the hut didn't pay a lot of attention to the private who kept the clarinet under his bunk.

The private was very careful with the instrument. Once in a while he would take it out of the case and tootle some "hot" passages. The busy training schedule in the heavy weapons company, however, didn't permit much more.

Then, after seven weeks at the Infantry Replacement Training Center, the private drew an orderly detail. After that, he went over to his hut and came back with the clarinet.

The concert lasted all day. First some scales and exercises; a popular ditty or two. Some "long-haired" classics. And than it was "hot." Low-down jive. It was terrific.

Somebody began asking questions and that was the way the rookies in the heavy weapons outfit found out that their buddy was Private Werner Janssen, Jr., son of the symphony conductor. They also discovered that Mrs. Werner Janssen, the private's step mother, is movie star Ann Harding.

Private Janssen last summer was playing under the baton of Serge Koussevitzky at the Berkshire Festival in Massachusetts. Before that he played with the National Orchestral Association of New York and the New Jersey Symphony. He's only 19, but for six years he's been playing a symphonic clarinet.

Young Janssen, whose home is Fort Lauderdale, Fla., volunteered in the Enlisted Reserve Corps while a student at Columbia University, where he was studying music, and was called to active duty in the midst of his sophomore year.

He had a chance to get into several of the service bands, but elected to take his chances in a combat outfit. During his basic training he's become quite adept at manhandling the heavy weapons company's machine guns and mortars, for he has been named a squad leader and wears the stripes of an acting sergeant.

Additions and Changes Made In WMC Essential-Work List

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission widened yesterday the scope of its list of 35 essential activities, making some additions and incorporating changes ordered from time to time in recent months.

In the activities listed employers are entitled to preferences in the hiring of workers. They also are eligible for special draft deferment for irreplaceable employees, particularly those holding "key" jobs.

The revised list, officials explained, did not drop any activities previously included, nor change the supplementary list of nearly 3,000 key positions within the designated lines of work.

Changes included extension of coverage to production of construction materials, such as paint and gypsum products; manufacture of portable and pre-fabricated buildings; newsreel work, and production of crutches.

Many changes were technical, such as deletion of the word "rock" before "salt" in nonmetallic mining, processing and quarrying work. One made processing of inedible fats and oils as essential as processing of edible fats and oils.

The greatest broadening of coverage, already given in earlier announcements, was in production of pulp, paper and materials for packing and shipping products—but not newsprint, officials said—and production of

Texts of President's Letters Empowering NWLB 'Sanctions'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Following are the texts of President Roosevelt's letter to Chairman William H. Davis of the National War Labor Board and his executive order authorizing the use of "sanctions" in the enforcement of NWLB directives:

August 16, 1943

Dear Mr. Davis:

I am writing you regarding the question of compliance with Board orders under the War Labor Disputes Act which you and I have been considering. The Act empowers the Board to prescribe the "terms and conditions . . . governing the relations between the parties, which shall be in effect until further order of the Board."

Congress intentionally left the enforcement of these orders to executive action. I agree with you that it would be helpful, in the light of our combined experience in dealing with disputes under Executive Order 9,017 and more recently under the Act, to define a program for bringing about compliance in the relatively few cases in which executive action may become necessary.

1. When an employer refuses to comply, his plant may be seized and operated by the Government in accordance with the terms and conditions of employment prescribed by the Board. Less drastic sanctions, however, including control of war contracts, of essential materials, and of transportation and fuel, should be applied if this can be done without impeding the war effort. I am accordingly requesting the Director of Economic Stabilization to direct the application of any or all available sanctions of this sort by the appropriate agencies of Government, in cases of noncompliances reported to him by the Board.

2. When a local union refuses to comply, by directing or advising workers not to work under the terms and conditions prescribed by the board, action by the responsible national or international officers had thus far, in all but one or two cases, sufficed to bring about compliance. If such action should prove ineffective, or if a national or international union should itself be the offender, the plant will be taken over under the War Labor Disputes Act and operated by the Government, if this is necessary to prevent interference with production and to protect the workers who wish to work.

The Act provides that in such cases the terms and conditions of employment effective at the time of taking over shall continue, unless the Board modifies them upon request of either the union or the Government agency operating the property. As a part of the compliance program the appropriate Government agency at the time of taking over shall ask the Board to modify its order so as to withhold from the union [by escrow in the case of checked-off funds] the benefits, privileges or rights accruing to it as such under the agreement or proposed agreement with the employer, until the union demonstrates its willingness and capacity to abide by the obligations thereof. All questions of fact in this connection, and the extent of any modification of the order, should be determined by the Board. I am authorizing the Director of Economic Stabilization to issue any necessary instructions to Government agencies in carrying out this policy.

Government operation in these cases will be conducted with the least possible interference with existing management. Plants will be returned to their owners as speedily as conditions permit, and in any event, as provided in the Act, within 60 days after the restoration of productive efficiency. The Board may of course on its own motion, except during Government operation, modify its orders in any way it deems appropriate to ensure compliance.

3. As to compliance by individuals, the Act contains penalties for certain types of interference with production which it is the province of the Attorney General to enforce. In addition, sanctions can be applied by the Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission, and I am requesting the Director of Economic Stabilization to direct the application of any or all of such sanctions in necessary cases upon report by the Board of noncompliance.

I am informed that during the past 18 months the Board disposed of over 1,000 disputes. Only seven had to be referred to me because of persistent noncompliance. This is a remarkable record, in the making of which the industry, labor and public members of the Board have each played an effective part. They could not have succeeded, however, without the patriotic support given to the national no-strike, no-lockout agreement by the great mass of American employers and workers and their leaders. I am confident that that agreement, which calls for final determination by the Board of all disputes not settled by collective bargaining or conciliation, will continue to be supported; and it is my earnest wish that the sanctions described above, which exist only as a matter of wartime necessity, may not have to be invoked.

Sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Honorable William H. Davis,
Chairman, National War Labor Board,
Washington, D. C.

Executive Order

Authorizing the Economic Stabilization Director to Take Certain Action in Connection With the Enforcement of Directives of the National War Labor Board.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, it is hereby ordered:

In order to effectuate compliance with directive orders of the National War Labor Board in cases which the Board reports to the Director of Economic Stabilization that its orders have not been complied with, the Director is authorized and directed, in furtherance of the effective prosecution of the war, to issue such directives as he may deem necessary:

(A) To other departments or agencies of the Government directing the taking of appropriate action relating to withholding or withdrawing from a noncomplying employer any priorities, benefits or privileges extended, or contracts entered into, by executive action of the Government, until the National War Labor Board has reported that compliance has been effectuated;

(B) To any Government agency operating a plant, mine or facility, possession of which has been taken by the President under Sec. 3 of the War Labor Disputes Act, directing such agency to apply to the National War Labor Board, under Sec. 5 of said Act, for an order withholding or withdrawing from a noncomplying labor union any benefits, privileges or rights accruing to it under the terms or conditions of employment in effect [whether by agreement between the parties or by order of the National War Labor Board, or both] when possession was taken, until such time as the noncomplying labor union has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the National War Labor Board its willingness and capacity to comply; but, when the check-off is denied, dues received from the check-off shall be held in escrow for the benefit of the union to be delivered to it upon compliance by it.

(C) To the War Manpower Commission, in the case of noncomplying individuals, directing the entry of appropriate orders relating to the modification or cancellation of draft deferments or employment privileges, or both.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House
August 16, 1943.

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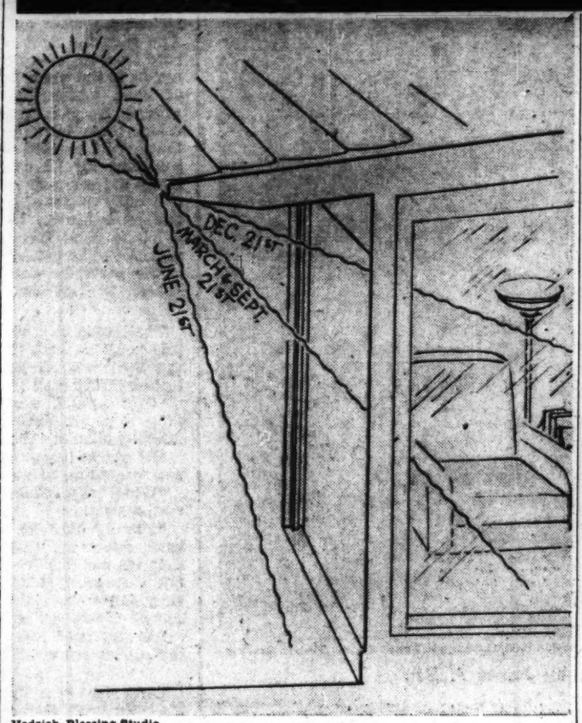

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'Solar' Architecture

Upper: Interior of room on Dec. 21. Here, winter sunshine floods and warms the living room, making artificial light and heat unnecessary. Lower: Diagram shows how "solar" architecture, with proper orientation of glass areas, makes sun rays serve as an auxiliary heating unit. On Dec. 21, slanting rays of the sun strike the windows at such an angle as to enter the room's farthest corners; while in June, overhanging eaves protect rooms from direct rays of the sun.

War Labor Board Empowered To 'Crack Down' on Defiers

Continued from Page 1

three stoppages and cut seriously into next winter's coal supply.

Under its new powers, the NWLB can force Mr. Lewis's hand by withholding miners' dues from Mr. Lewis's United Mine Workers if the union persists in its refusal to accept the Board's decision covering wages and working conditions in the Appalachian coal mines. The dues received from U. M. W. "check-off" would be held in escrow for the union until it complied with the NWLB's decisions.

The Board did not make public the names of firms, unions, or individuals involved in the seven disputes which the President said had been cited to him for noncompliance.

In addition to the United Mine Workers, the Board at the present time is being defied by the International Association of Machinists in a West Coast case.

Cases of Noncompliance

Biggest among recalcitrant employers to date has been the United States Gypsum Company, affiliated with Montgomery Ward, which was ordered May 21 to sign a contract containing maintenance of membership and check-off rights for workers, and refused.

At least one big company has been reported as ignoring the Board's "equal pay for equal work" order for its women workers.

President Roosevelt explained in his letter to Mr. Davis that he authorized the Board's proposed sanctions under the War Labor Disputes Act giving the Board power to prescribe the "terms and conditions . . . governing the relations between the parties, which shall be in effect until further order of the Board."

Where Government operation of plants is necessary, the President specified that it shall be conducted "with the least possible interference with existing management" and plants returned at least 60 days after restoration of productive efficiency, as provided in the Act.

Board's Record Praised

In conclusion, President Roosevelt referred to the "remarkable record" of the Board in settling labor disputes.

The Board, he said, could not have succeeded "without the patriotic support given to the national no-strike, no-lockout agreement by the great mass of American employers and workers and their leaders.

"I am confident that that agreement, which calls for final determination by the Board of all disputes not settled by collective bargaining or conciliation, will continue to be supported; and it is my earnest wish that the sanctions described above, which exist only as a matter of wartime necessity, may not have to be invoked," he said.

Eve Curie to Join De Gaulle Volunteers

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Eve Curie, daughter and biographer of her mother, Marie Curie, co-discoverer of radium, has left for England to become a private in the Corps des Volontaires Françaises, an organization corresponding to the American Women's Army Corps.

Miss Curie, who saw the fall of France and later escaped to London, said in an interview with the New York Herald Tribune before she left New York that she had applied for service as a truck driver.

Declaring that her purpose in joining the unit was to relieve a French soldier for combat duty, Miss Curie said:

"My ambition now is simply to be with the de Gaulle volunteers who have never stopped fighting this war in the name of France."

She added that she hoped the United States soon would formally recognize the French Committee of National Liberation, headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud.

Miss Curie is a former special correspondent for the Herald Tribune and traveled 40,000 miles through Africa, Russia, India, Burma, and China for that newspaper. She later told the story of her trip in a book, "Journey Among Warriors."

Navy Announces U. S. S. Shangri-La

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—There will be a Shangri-La officially in the United States fleet.

The Navy announced Aug. 16 that the name U. S. S. Shangri-La has been assigned to a new aircraft carrier under construction at the U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

The name came from President Roosevelt's facetious designation of the fictional city as the base from which the Doolittle raiders flew to bomb Tokyo.

The Treasury in recent weeks has based a bond selling campaign upon construction of a Shangri-La aircraft carrier.

Hatch Urges U. S. People To Support World Police

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Senator Carl S. Hatch (D) of New Mexico called on the American people last night to tell Congress they want a United Nations organization to enforce peace after the war is won.

The Senator, in an address over the Columbia Network, specifically urged support for a resolution on postwar international co-operation sponsored jointly by himself and Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, and Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio.

Senator Hatch and the other sponsors of the resolution have just completed a nation-wide speaking tour in behalf of the proposal, during which Senator Hatch said he had been convinced that "the people of America wholeheartedly approve."

Outlining the provision of the Hatch-Ball-Burton-Hill Resolution, the Senator said its main points were establishment of procedures and machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes among nations, and organization of an international force strong enough "to prevent military aggression by any nation."

Bloom Praises Russia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said Russia had been accepted as "a respected colleague" in war and predicted she would "remain one of the United Nations in seeking permanent peace."

"All nations admire and respect what Russia has done in this war," Bloom told newspapermen, "and I don't think we need fear what she will do after the war. She will be just as anxious as the other nations to win lasting peace."

Heating Homes Through Glass Cuts Fuel Costs Third in Test

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—People who live in glass houses when this war is over may also be cooking their dinners in glass stoves, bathing in glass bathtubs, running water through glass pipes and sitting in living rooms heated by solar rays passing through windows that serve as glass radiators.

All this is not just a promise, but in many instances like heating houses with solar rays, these products of the imagination are being realized now. Engineers of the Illinois Institute of Technology have harnessed solar rays to reduce fuel costs in several of Chicago's suburban homes by at least one third of the normal estimated heating outlay.

These experiments brought out that the rays of the sun, filtering through multiple-glazed windows, which included a dehydrated air space between two panes to form a new type of glass called thermopane, supplied enough heat even in sub-zero weather to make auxiliary heating unnecessary through the daytime.

Tested in Illinois

Tests were conducted in Homewood, suburban district of Chicago, under the observation of J. C. Peebles, dean of the college of engineering, and William C. Knopf, graduate fellow, in cooperation with the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio. The houses were oriented to their sites in such a way that the hot direct rays of the sun penetrated the huge glass window areas directly in the winter, but were deflected by overhanging eaves in the summer.

In other words, the rooms are naturally lighted with the maximum of outdoor exposure throughout the year through windows that serve as radiators of solar rays in the winter, but deflectors of these rays in the warm summer months when the sun is high.

It may seem implausible that the sun's rays are warm enough in winter to heat a house. That is because the rays do not warm the air until they strike some responsive object, like glass. This explains why skiers on snow-covered mountains can get a sun tan in midwinter. The air is not warmed, but the temperature of the human body rises when the rays reach it. This is the radiant type of heating, as opposed to convective heating, which attempts to warm objects by heating the air around them.

This also explains why on one winter day in the Homewood test houses, when temperatures outside ranged between 5 and 17 below zero, the temperatures inside the houses were sun warmed to the point where the furnace was not used all day. In fact, windows had to be opened for comfort, the engineers stated.

Lighting Costs Cut

Furthermore, artificial lighting was not required in any part of the houses during the daylight hours.

A fuel bill 40 per cent less than that estimated by an Illinois utility company for his home was reported by Howard M. Sloan, "solar house" owner in Glenview. The fuel company's estimate of $220 for heating the house was cut to only $136.

Mr. Sloan figured that the utility company had estimated a high heat loss through the huge windows, failing to consider the insulating value of multiple-glazed glass which contains an inside air space. It was interesting also to Mr. Sloan that the utility company ignored the heat intake of these windows through solar radiation.

To Mr. Sloan, the appraisal of heating was based upon an outmoded theory that must be revised for postwar building. In addition there was a tremendous reduction in electricity costs through natural illumination. Because of this improved lighting, Mr. Sloan reported that one of the older members of his family was able to put away glasses she had worn for many years, for all excepting close work like sewing.

Are solar-heated houses expensive? Those used in the Institute's study range between $7,000 and $10,000 at material prices prevailing in the period immediately preceding the War Production Board's priority ratings on materials.

Glass 'Pipes'

Glass tubing in place of metal pipe is being tested in experimental plants in Geneva, N. Y., for postwar production. These tubes are said to withstand rapid changes in temperatures and can be assembled with elbows and joints to insure proper connections.

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The Home Forum

"Nothing but the truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FACTS are prerequisite to the mastering of problems. They often are obscure, but, nevertheless, through research and perseverance, facts must and finally do appear. The degree of enlightenment obtained regarding any involved situation determines the possible directness and simplicity of its solution.

In disposing of cases brought before our courts for adjudication, the first demand is for "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." In the settlement of controversies or other matters, facts must be sought and acted upon before the solution appears and the way of progress is resumed. Adhering to "the whole truth," the business man acts with greater efficiency; the professional man performs with serene conviction; the statesman conducts himself with genuineness of purpose; the military man proceeds with undaunted courage; and the preaching of the gospel is accompanied by "signs following"—all this if "nothing but the truth" characterizes thinking and resultant actions.

In seeking and meditating on things spiritual, how imperative it is to discern "nothing but the truth." Suggestions of false physical sense, always temporary illusions, must be overcome by the everlasting reality which comes to light through spiritual discernment.

* * *

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 538): **"Truth is a two-edged sword, guarding and guiding. Truth places the cherub wisdom at the gate of understanding to note the proper guests. Radiant with mercy and justice, the sword of Truth gleams afar and indicates the infinite distance between Truth and error, between the material and spiritual,—the unreal and the real."**

Truth never compromises. It stands forever as a beacon light, dispelling the darkness of confusion and doubt, and showing the way to divine realities. Truth is the veritable rock of ages, standing unmoved amidst the storms of material sense testimony and the cross currents of fluctuating human opinions. The truth about God and man refutes instantly the arguments of discord. Fear and other aggressive suggestions are stilled as the light of truth dawns with its healing effulgence.

Christ Jesus said (John 8:32), **"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."** The way to this God-given freedom, as Christian Science teaches, is to know man as he really is—as the child of God, as the individual expression of Mind, not the product of matter.

To material sense, track rails meet; the sky touches the earth at the horizon; the sun rises in the East and sets in the West. These and similar optical illusions are dispelled when the actual, demonstrable facts are brought to light. Mortal appearances and suggestions are overcome by the immortal evidence of the everlasting truth. The Scriptures abound with instances of the complete supremacy of divine intelligence, the law of God, over any material phenomenon. Paul said (Romans 8:2), **"The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."**

Physical sense suggests that man becomes sick, but the truth is that the real man is forever spiritual—the unchangeable, perfect expression of perfect God, Mind, Spirit. False sense testimony may point to a condition of lack, but "the whole truth" says that man is surrounded by abundance, realizable through spiritual ideas which supply our daily needs. Mortal sense says that man dies and disintegrates; but "nothing but the truth" establishes the verity that man's life is God, and that he is forever sustained by his omnipotent Father-Mother.

* * *

Lumbermen are familiar with the log jam that results when timber floating down stream is blocked by one of the logs becoming wedged. The obstructing log is called the "key log." Such a log jam is released as soon as the key log is detected and removed.

The confusion in the human mind when overwhelmed with the vicissitudes of mortal thought and actions may be likened to a log jam. We need to find the key log of human belief which impedes the spiritual light so necessary to our progress. One of the false beliefs that acts as a key log is the assumption that the kingdom of God is afar off, whereas Christ Jesus stated specifically for our demonstration (Luke 17:21), **"The kingdom of God is within you."** Another key log obstruction is the belief that man is material and separated from God, whereas the Bible records that man is the image and likeness of the omnipresent and omnipotent God, Spirit. Still another is the supposition that man can be helpless and without hope, whereas the Psalmist said (Psalms 46:1), **"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."**

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 162), **"Christian Science brings to the body the sunlight of Truth, which invigorates and purifies."** And she adds, **"The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind."**

Through the revelation of Christian Science, everyone who will may know and practice "nothing but the truth" in all his prayer, meditation, and daily activity, leading to conscious, God-given dominion and peace.

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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Catalogue of all the works of Mrs Eddy sent free on request.

By Courtesy of the Wiggin Collection, Boston Public Library, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BARCAROLLE": *An Etching by James McBey*

THE DRY-POINT "Barcarolle" is one of the finest plates by James McBey of Aberdeen. He is one of the preëminent etchers of today and his repertoire includes not only scenes of Venice and New York Harbor, but pictures of episodes in Africa which he made under official British sponsorship during the last war.

James McBey lavished a great deal of time upon "Barcarolle." Altogether he prepared ten states of the print, completing it in 1925. It is apparent that he tried to achieve a sheer and illusive effect, under the influence of Whistler's Venetian scenes. The gleaming, lacy quality of the façades is indicated with a line which can be fixed or firm as the moment requires. The gondola provides a strong diagonal accent; it also secures the pattern which would probably be unstable and evanescent without some such mooring. The water of the canal is portrayed with surprising thrift, by sheer luminosity in the vicinity of the gondola and by delicate gradation into shadow below. Malcolm Salaman has written of this print: "'When music and moonlight and feeling are one,' that, in Shelley's line, is the motive of 'Barcarolle' a Venetian nocturne with an enchantment of its own which the etcher has interpreted with all the poetry of his art, and the finesse and resource of his craft . . ."

McBey has been especially fastidious about the choice of papers, a great collection of which he made in Paris. Arthur Heintzelman says: "This greenish tint, called 'verdâtre,' is of the greatest value in obtaining the subtle effect of moonlight in this fine plate. There can be no law governing choice of paper, and the search for perfect combination of paper and ink is one of the chief fascinations of printmaking."

DOROTHY ADLOW

Those Shining Avenues of Venice

I WISH I COULD convey to you something of the joy that one gets out of merely being alive in Venice—that swift delight so different from the gracious leisure of Rome. As I write these lines I can look out over the narrow slope of an intervening roof and watch the May sunlight shatter into silver dust upon the riffled surface of the Grand Canal. To-night I shall lean there with my elbows on the window-sill and watch the dusk settle like a great gray bird over the city—in the west a dull sky streaked with flame—white gondolas, those silent and mysterious dolphins of Venetian waters, come and go darkly, with a soft splash of oars.

Yesterday I did the most ordinary of things. I walked from the railway station to San Marco's, had tea at Florian's, and came home in a gondola. It is a thing that all tourists have done, a thing that I myself have done many times in the last fortnight, and shall, I hope, do many times again before I say good-by, once more, to this enchanting city. And yet, here in Venice, even this little promenade took on, somehow, the gay quality of an adventure. For could I not wander along narrow streets, bright with all the color of the early Venetian summer, without having to fear that a wheel was about to descend upon me? Could I not stop, if I chose, in San Giovanni Crisostomo, and look again at that superb Bellini? And could I not, as I did, climb up the steps of some little high-arched marble bridge, glance down between dark walls to the polished mirror of the Grand Canal (striped mooring-poles and the steps of a great palace rising sheer out of the sea; a gondola stealing by with the light grace of a seabird) and hear no sound except the soft slur of Venetian voices? Or pause at the Rialto—there are still shops here, and gay silks and the warm, ripe smell of fruit; it is not difficult to imagine Bassanio saying to his friend:

"In Belmont is a lady richly left—"

How exquisite is Venice! High noon at St. Mark's, and the Piazzetta is black with people. The *campanile* is a clean young finger against the fresh sky, and St. Mark's under the sunshine is tawny and incandescent with mosaic and gold. From up in the square you can hear the cry of the corn vendors—"*Grani, grani, grani pei piccioni,*"—and the Ducal Palace seems such a thing as a genii might have built out of a bottle of smoke. And suddenly the cannon goes off. Ten thousand pigeons rise out of the Piazza as they have risen each noon for five hundred years; circle, casting a dark shadow over the Riva, and come cooingly to rest. And all Venice goes home for her *polenta* and it is another day.

Or twilight on the Riva degli Schiavoni. The sun is a Bacchante to-night, sinking to rest in a sky the color of wine, and the Bridge of Sighs is a gray smudge against the darkness of the rio. Soon night will draw a black curtain across the Canale di San Marco, the Lido will be nothing but a far rim of blinking lights, low down against the sea, and the reflections of the stars like small rents in the tapestried tranquillity of the great lagoon. And then, somewhere out of the darkness, the clear high voice of a gondolier, singing, perhaps, *Il Trovatore*. . . .

By the side of the Grand Canal, all the other great streets of the world seem completely prosaic and completely ordinary. Like the stem of an immense water-lily, this shining avenue winds its way through Venice, taking root in the commercial district near the railway station, curving for two long miles under bridges and between exquisite old palaces of discolored marble, flowering, at length, into the still spaciousness of the great lagoon. Scarcely a building in these two miles that is not either an historical landmark or an architectural chef-d'œuvre. Half of the great builders of the North (Bon, Sansovino, Sammicheli, Lombardo, Longhena, etc.) devoted their genius to the beautification of this single street. Half, it would seem, of the great creative artists of the last century—Byron, Shelley, Browning, Wagner among them—have, at one time or another, come here to live in these *palazzi* and feast their souls on the unending beauty, the unending poetry of Venice.—From "Come With Me Through Italy," by FRANK SCHOONMAKER. (New York: McBride.)

To Identify the Colors of the Sea

TIME AFTER TIME I have come out of the water with my mind crowded with color impressions—but never primary, harsh reds or blues or greens. Now too, I realize the importance to an author of the ultimate connection between colors and their man-given names. Striving to fix and identify remembered hues of a coral grove, I lose faith in my memory when, in my color book, I find them listed as Russian blue or onion-skin pink. I know the exact shade of a certain feathery sea plume, but resent having to refer to it as zinc orange. Yet I am always pleased when I detect salmon, or pale-gray, or ultramarine. How I wish that the inventors of the names of colors had been imbued with the simplicity and the imagination of those who, through all the years, have acted as little Adams to the flowers.

Some day, when I can carry a color book in my helmet, I will be able to enumerate an exact color code of distance. Even in our colder, thinner atmosphere the green of mountain slopes softens to purple a long way off, but on the bottom of the sea, still greater changes take place within a few feet or yards. I have walked backward and seen a feathery-crowned sea-worm of dragon's blood alter, in my vision, within a few seconds and steps, to the palest of coral pink, while a sea-weed, deep olive-green when within reach, comes gently to the eye, when five yards away, as faintest glaucous.

An artist of great skill and patience can approximate the oxydized royal purple of a Gorgonia, even the pink and ivory sunset of a conch shell—but the vanishing point of distance beneath the water, where the coral reef ends and the mysteries of the unknown deeps begin—the illusion, too subtle for color, of submarine visual infinity—this is not to be whelmed by man-made brushes or imprisoned on any terrestrial dimension.—From "Beneath Tropic Seas," by WILLIAM BEEBE. (New York: Putnam.)

Blue Shadows

A city has its own, its special twilight.
No meadows bathed in gold,
Or trees to darken in the cold
Night wind. But such a flood of rose and russet
Defines each stone—so soft
The coronets aloft—
That birds are stirred to flock past windows, seeing
Within those shining squares
Blue shadows which are theirs.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDEREN

The Birds Take Over the Housekeeping

MY VERY FIRST culinary efforts—at the age of sixteen—turned out so amazingly palatable that I grew up loving to cook; which was fortunate for my men-folk. I can even remember when I liked housework. But the birds have changed all that. Yet so long as I take time to scald the dishes after thoroughly dousing them in soap suds, and prepare tasty meals on a restricted household budget, dust-pussies under the beds can grow to the size of mountain lions without disrupting the happiness of this family.

After the birds completely took over the management of our home, I had a daily program—of sorts. Breakfast over, I'd stack the dishes and put the food away. Then, to be sure I wasn't missing anything, I'd hang out of the window for a minute to see how things were going in my kingdom. If all was quiet, I'd start making the first bed. Before it was half made, invariably pandemonium would break loose outside. . . .

Keep a housework schedule? With the latest birddom scandal going on within ten feet of us? Impossible.

A song of passionless serenity floats to my window. The wood thrush must be back again, hidden over there in that brush clump. . . .

With difficulty I switched my mind over into household grooves. I really must take time to wash the kitchen curtains. And Son's neck! I had watched him wash it on the morning before with his collar buttoned tight and his necktie on! He had slipped away from me as I stopped by the window a second to see if that flash of verdigris blue could really be an indigo bunting back so early. Why, he wasn't due to arrive for nearly two weeks, yet there he was—and all decked out in the exquisite coat it had taken him at least three years to win.

I must remember to hang more yarns on the clotheslines for the orioles, although only yesterday morning they had taken nearly seven hundred pieces, counted through curiosity as I hung them up. I had forgotten all about replacing the yarn that matched Father's best summer socks; the very last of it had been draped over the family clothesline because I knew it would make such a delicate-colored nest for the oriole babies!

So ran my thoughts as I dressed in haste, hurried to the kitchen, and started breakfast. —From "Wings at My Window," by ADA CLAPHAM GOVAN. (New York: Macmillan.)

Conversation on the Porch

DON IS FOURTEEN. He has big brown eyes and a thin little face, where his thoughts come out to sit and look at you. He was draped over the porch chair in an attitude which I shall not describe, because no one would believe it possible.

"Why is it," he asked me solemnly, "that things happen to some people all the time and other people never have anything happen to them?"

I laid down *Le Misanthrope*, which was overtaxing my French anyway, and paused to untangle his question. "What things?" I countered.

"Well, like today," he said, "on the way to school. I walked alone and things happened to me all the way; but Freddy Peters came a few minutes after me, and nothing happened to him all the way to school, nothing at all."

"What happened to you?" I asked.

* * *

"There's a yard on the way to school," he said, "where they have sycamore trees, four in a row. They shade the yard so much that no grass grows there. In the morning, the sun comes through the trees and makes the ground all different shades of brown; and in some places it's golden, as though the sun were stroking the earth and didn't want any grass to grow there—it just enjoyed so much making all those different kinds of brown. And then the light falls differently in that yard from anywhere else in the whole city—maybe in the whole world. It's like a curtain of light, under the trees and along the ground. Do you know how many different colors there were in the sycamore trees? Fourteen! I counted them." He looked at me solemnly, for he despises exaggeration. "I really did count fourteen. There were black and many shades of gray and a pinkish patch and some brown. Wouldn't an artist have a job to paint those trees without making them look like patchwork quilts?"

"He certainly would," said I, and asked obtusely: "Well, what happened?"

* * *

The brown eyes were reproachful. "I just told you," he said. "When Freddy went by, the light was all gone. He said the yard looked just like all the other yards."

"Oh," said I, properly humiliated; and, after a pause, during which my ego was inflating a little: "What else happened?"

His glance grew mischievous: "I saw a sparrow eating an ice-cream cone."

"What!" I exclaimed, trying to imagine such a sight.

"I really did," he asserted, regaining his usual solemnity. "It was one somebody had dropped and the ice-cream was all melted, but a sparrow stood on it, pecking away. Only, if you say it the other way, it makes a sort of a joke, you see."

"A very good joke," I hastened to assure him. Jokes are not his forte.

* * *

"And right after that," he went on, "I saw the little girl." His face lit up with a pleasant memory. "I suppose I've passed her other mornings going toward the grammar school, but I never noticed before. She's just about old enough for the first grade, I guess, and she has pigtails and big round eyes. I noticed her this morning because she was smiling—no, she was really grinning from ear to ear, that's what she was doing. When she saw me looking at her, she walked right up to me and do you know what she said?"

"What?" I asked.

"She said it all in one breath, like this—" he paused to get it exactly right: "'Isn't it nice in the spring when the trees are turnin' green and the hedges are turnin' green and the grass is growin'?'" His delight in that was obvious. "Today must have been the day she discovered spring for the first time. I was about six when I discovered it, too. Remember? I wrote a poem about it."

"I remember," I said, and quoted:

"The robin in the cherry tree,
The flowers blooming near,
And the bumble bee that goes buzzing by,
All tell me spring is here."

"Of course, it was pretty childish," he hastened to say; "but I know how I felt and I know how she felt today," he sighed. "I wish I had told her I did."

"What did you say?" I asked.

"Well," he admitted, "I was so surprised at first, because she said it so fast, that I just stared at her and then I said: 'It sure is.' Now that wasn't a very good answer, was it? And all of a sudden she got shy, I guess, because she ran off down the street as fast as she could go."

* * *

"Never mind," I said. "She probably didn't need to talk any more than that. She just wanted someone to share her first burst of happiness with, and you were there."

He smiled his slow smile. "That's right. I was there, wasn't I?"

"And what about Freddy?" I asked. "Didn't he see the little girl?"

"No," said Don, drawn back to his original question, "he didn't see anything. All the way to school, nothing happened to him at all and he was walking only a little way behind me."

"Perhaps," I said, "if you stop to think about it, things don't happen to people, but people happen to things."

He looked at me sharply for a moment, and then he laughed aloud. It isn't often I can get that effect. I'm always pleased when I do. "I know what you mean," he said. "If you're always looking for funny and interesting and beautiful things, then you're going to find them all the time, no matter where you are."

"That's right," I said.

"But people who don't watch for things just walk right around and through them and never see them at all. It's just as though they had on blinders, isn't it?"

"Just about," I agreed.

* * *

"You know," he said soberly, "I feel sorry for the people who miss all these things. I suppose," he went on, brightening, "that's what writers and musicians and all the artists are for—to show people things they have been overlooking."

"Yes," I agreed again, "that's a good way to put it."

"That's what I'm going to be," he said; "a writer, so I can tell people about all the strange and unusual things that are always happening to me." He stood up: "Well, so long. Thanks for straightening me out."

"Oh, not at all," I said.

He went off down the walk with his curious long-legged stride, something between a lope and a gallop. Before I picked up my book again, I paused and tried earnestly to recall any strange or unusual thing I had noticed on the way to work that morning. But I couldn't think of a thing.

BARBARA D. WILSON

Summer Day, Early

The day leans out
In the summer-time,
Fragrant about
And sweet as a rhyme;
Its hours are tinged
With peace and dew,
Elusively fringed
With rising mist—
As though it grew
Half in earth's nest
And half heaven's blue!

KATHRYN WRIGHT

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

—*and*—

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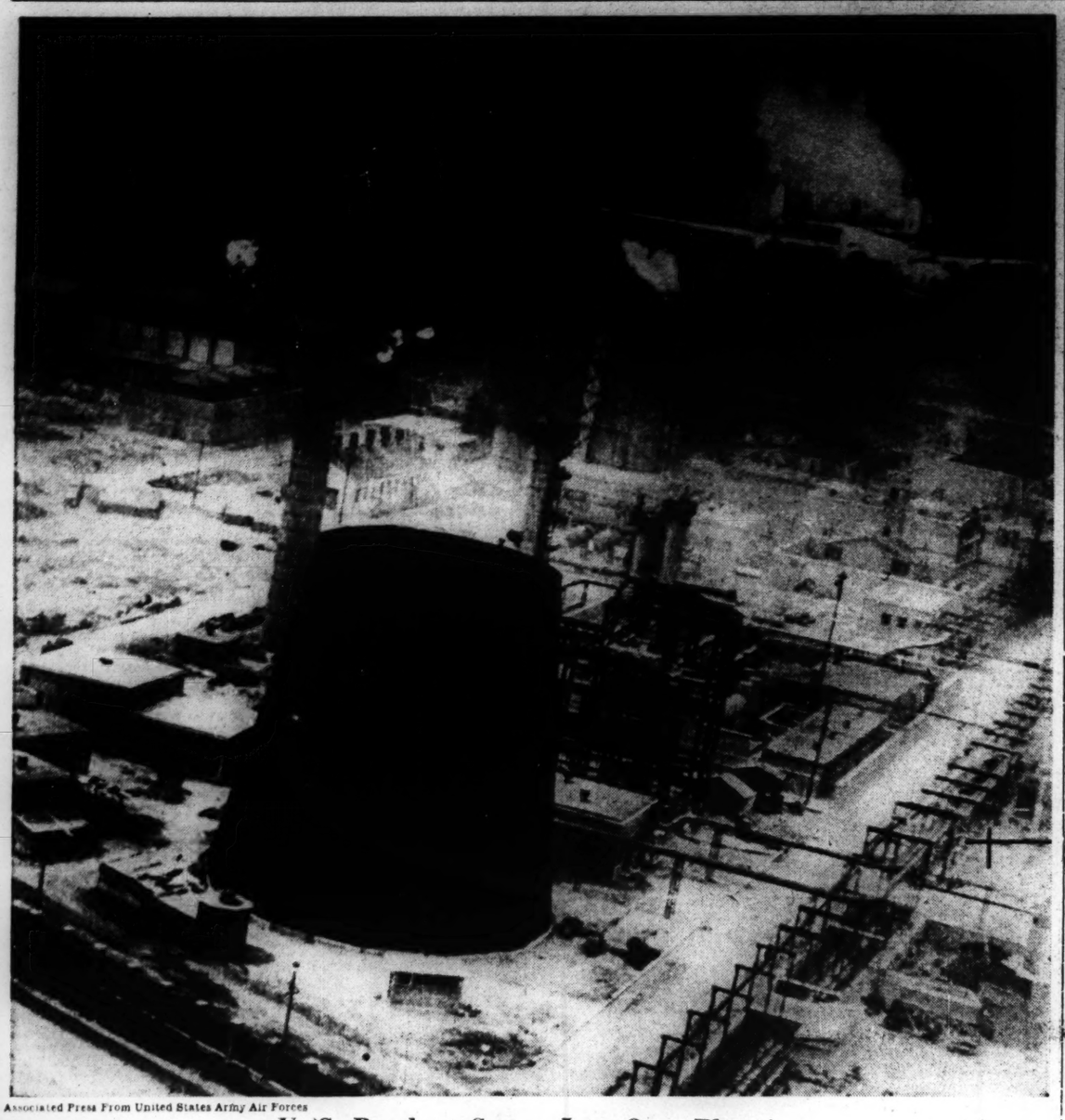
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1943

Axis Struggles for Motive Power as Allied Raids Cut Supply Sources



Associated Press From United States Army Air Forces

U. S. Bombers Swoop Low Over Ploesti . . .

Oil Weak Prop in Shaky Nazi Structure

Electricity, prime factor with coal and oil, cut by RAF raids on dams in Ruhr.

Late reports disclose that damage to Ploesti field in Rumania exceeded early estimates.

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Following the American attack on Ploesti, many workers "have left the oil fields and refuse to return to work despite threats by the Rumanian and German police," the British Radio reported this morning.

"This causes a serious labor shortage in Ploesti, and production is interrupted," the radiocast added.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As a result of recent air raids—against coal-mining centers in the Ruhr Valley, the Möhne and Eder Dams, and the Ploesti oil fields—the war has assumed for the Axis more and more the character of a struggle for motive power.

The three sources of power—water, oil and coal—are highly interdependent. Coal is needed to make synthetic oil. Electricity is vital to the industries, which provide the oil-driven planes to defend the coal mines and oilfields.

The most tender spot in this structure is oil. Prior to the war, Europe consumed close to 20,000,000 tons of oil yearly. Of this amount, slightly less than 8,500,000 tons came from the Nazi-controlled area; some additional 2,000,000 tons were produced in German synthetic oil plants. The remaining approximately 8,000,000 tons were imported from overseas and in a small part from Russia.

Nazi Resources

Since the outbreak of the war the situation has, of course, changed radically, both as to demand and supply. Today Nazi Europe is dependent entirely on its own resources. Its output of natural oil has been estimated to amount to some 9,000,000 tons yearly. Sixty per cent of this has come from Rumania until now, while close to 4,000,000 tons yearly represent the output of oil wells in Poland, Austria, Hungary, and Germany. Analysts hold that synthetic oil production has been stepped up from the prewar figure of 2,000,000 tons to 5,000,000 tons yearly.

The total production therefore is in the neighborhood of 14,000,000 tons. That would be by some 30 per cent below Europe's prewar requirements. Theoretically, it might not seem impossible to make good this loss by curtailing or even banning all unessential uses of gasoline and other oil products. Measures of this kind were indeed introduced in Germany, Italy, and the occupied countries long ago. However, since the Axis requirements of oil for industrial and war purposes have been reliably estimated at a minimum of 15,000,000 tons yearly, there still remained an initial gap of 1,000,000 tons. It increased to more than 3,000,000 tons a year through Rumania's withholding of over 2,000,000 tons of its output for home consumption.

During the first 2½ years of the war, the Axis was able to cover the deficit by drawing on the considerable reserves which Germany had accumulated. Besides, until June, 1940, Italy could still import oil from overseas. Hitler's desperate attempt to seize the Caucasian oil fields last summer was a clear indication that Germany's reserve stock neared exhaustion.

The dwindling of the oil supply went hand in hand with an increase in demand. The past nine months, with their almost continuous fighting in Russia and with the campaigns in North Africa, and more recently in Sicily, were a heavy drain on Axis oil reserves. Particularly the Russian front, where at the moment some 12,000 tanks and 5,000 planes are locked in combat, devours an enormous quantity of motor fuel.

It is reported that last year the Germans most probably consumed oil at the rate of 1,500,000 tons a month in Russia. It may be assumed that today that amount has risen by at least one third and that Germany's total monthly oil requirements are hardly very far from 3,000,000 tons, exceeding its supply by two to three times.
a rough estimate.

These figures are, of course, but a rough estimate.

Some clue was provided, however, in President Roosevelt's recent message to King George of Britain in which he stated that latest information disclosed the damage surpassing the first estimates.

15 to 20 Per Cent Loss

Considering that the seven largest plants, which underground reports say were wrecked, have about the same output as all the remaining Ploesti refineries together, it may be assumed that the raid has deprived Germany of about 15 to 20 per cent of its total annual oil supply. This loss is likely to be irretrievable for the duration. Through minor damage to the smaller refineries, the oil wells and the transportation system, an additional 10 per cent probably is lost temporarily.

Germany is hardly able to cover the deficit by increasing its output of synthetic oil. Though it controls an annual coal production of 600,000,000 tons—which would enable it to process 120,000,000 tons of oil—the demands on its coal output are so heavy that only a fraction of it can be spared for oil processing. Some of the synthetic-oil plants located in the Reich itself presumably already have been damaged in previous air raids. More will probably be destroyed during the next months.

A number of new plants were reportedly built in Eastern Poland and Western Russia. Though relatively safe from aerial assault at the moment, they are depending for raw material on coal from the Donetz Basin. If the present Russian offensive succeeds in driving the Germans to the Dnieper line, the German synthetic-oil plants in the East will simply starve.

Synthetics 'Eat' Supply

The Reich's remaining two power sources—coal and electricity—have been affected more by the naval blockade of Nazi Europe than by air raids. Germany has to supply coal to various countries formerly served by Great Britain—a task that grows more strenuous constantly in view of transportation and labor shortage. Besides, the blockade has deprived Germany of so many vital raw materials that it has been forced to build or transform more and more factories for the production of synthetics.

It so happens that not only is coal the basic material for many of these synthetics, consuming about one fifth of all the coal mined, but also that their production requires vast amounts of electricity. Although Germany managed to raise its supply of electricity from the prewar figure of 55,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours to approximately 85,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours, British sources estimate that the whole increase has gone into the making of synthetics.

About one fourth of Germany's electricity is water-produced. Electrical production could be expanded but the Reich is short of the vital materials and manpower with which to construct new plants.

Fortresses a Circus for Swiss

By the Associated Press

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 18—Hundreds of Swiss came from all over their tiny country today to see two American Flying Fortresses forced down in this neutral territory and treated the young American airmen like distinguished guests.

The Neue Zürcher Zeitung described the 20 crewmen as "young fine appearing men."

One crew was virtually the guests of honor in the town they were first taken before being interned. They went for a swim, to a ball game, and toured a factory.

The newspapers described the Fortresses as the "biggest planes ever to touch Swiss soil."

The two Fortresses landed yesterday. They were named "Battle Queen" and "Peg of My Heart."

The crews destroyed their instruments and one group started to destroy their plane until a restaurant keeper rushed out crying "Swizerland."

Thirty-six American aviators now are interned in a comfortable mountain hotel. They include six escapees from prison camps and the crew of a Liberator forced down in Switzerland.

Ploesti Raid Exceeded Hopes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt, acknowledging King George VI's congratulations to the United States 9th Air Force on the bombing of the Rumanian airfields at Ploesti, said:

"Thank you very much for your telegram of congratulations on the long-range bombing of the Ploesti oil refineries.

"Later information leads us to believe that the damage to the refineries was greater than we had anticipated, and that a large number of them have been put out of commission. This attack seems to have been well worth while."

The King's message follows:

"I have learned with deepest admiration of the memorable and inspiring achievement of the United States 9th Air Force in attacks on Rumanian oil refineries.

"The bombing of this heavily defended center of Axis production after one of the longest operational flights of the war called for endurance and courage of highest order as well as for practical skill and navigation and for brilliant organization on the part of those who planned the attack.

"The gallantry with which the crews pressed home their attacks at a very low level was beyond praise and their devotion to duty in spite of heavy losses has stirred the hearts of all who fight with us in the cause of freedom."

27 Yanks Take Messina as Sicily Falls

By Harold V. Boyle

MESSINA, Sicily, Aug. 18 (AP)—A patrol of 27 doughboys completed the conquest of Sicily by marching unopposed into Messina at dawn yesterday after an overnight hike through mountains that ended within the gates of the wrecked city.

An oppressive silence hung over the city, which was tenanted only by about 50 Italian soldiers and officers waiting to surrender, in addition to a few civilians.

Even as they marched into Messina at 5:30 a. m. along a highway which was choked with the wreckage of Axis mobile equipment, other American troops were carrying the war to Italy by bombarding the mist-shrouded coast only two miles across the straits with powerful Long Tom 155-millimeter rifles.

Overhead, Allied warplanes, heedless of bursting concentrations of heavy flak about them, bombed at the Germans completing their evacuation on the peninsula north of Messina.

The Nazis completed the withdrawal from Messina in orderly fashion. The first Americans to arrive with a ranking officer were led by Maj. Grover Wilson.

Wilson Accepts Surrender

Major Wilson accepted the unconditional surrender of the city and instructed the Italian military leaders to go to American headquarters.

The patrol which took bomb-destroyed Messina was led by Lieut. Ralph J. Yates, who said his group was also the first to enter Palermo, and Lieut. Jeff McNeely.

They are members of the Third Infantry Division. The U. S. 45th Division, which supplied the other half of the punch which knocked back the Germans on the north coastal road, shared the honor of capturing Messina by sending in a patrol from another direction. It got in at 8:30 a. m.

Other Yank patrols pushed their way in from different angles and at 9:45 a. m. a British armored column rolled in along the east coastal road for late breakfast in the town toward which they had been fighting for 38 days.

The path of the American advance over the mountains from the north coastal highway was slowed somewhat by a series of 10 road and bridge demolitions which the engineers repaired in record time.

The convoys crawled along roads brightly lit by a butter-colored moon and by forest fires ignited by artillery and mortar fire. Every 50 to 100 feet the wreckage of a destroyed Axis gun, tank, or motor vehicle loomed darkly.

Eisenhower Sorry Any Escaped

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Aug. 18

General Eisenhower said he was personally disappointed that a single German had escaped, but it was impossible to prevent the crossing of Messina Strait.

The crucial point in the fighting, he said, came during the first 48 hours when the German Hermann Göring and 15th Armored Divisions launched tank-supported attacks against the Americans around Gela.

When the Americans broke through those assaults, Italian resistance immediately began to callapse, he added.

Russians Want Allies to Move at Once

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Russian Army newspaper Red Star, commenting on the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Quebec, said today that the Allies had failed to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Soviet summer offensive to strike Germany from the west, and repeated the call for a second front.

"Only such an operation can cut down the length of the war to any considerable extent," the newspaper said.

The Germans revised their strategic plans since their defeat in the battle for Kursk, it continued, and decided in a special assembly of military and political leaders at Hitler's headquarters to resort to a stubborn defense effort to prolong the war and "delay the imminent catastrophe."

Red Star said the battles at Kursk and Orel "proved the superiority of Russian troops over Germans both on the offensive and defensive."

The newspaper said, "The Allied Command carried out a well-prepared landing operation in Sicily," but added:

"The struggle for Sicily, however, failed to divert a single German division from the Soviet-German front. The German military observer Capt. Ludwig Sertorius said a few days ago that not a single plane had been shifted to Sicily from the Soviet-German front. Consequently all the possibilities opened by the victorius offensive of the Red Army have not been used so far for strong blows on Germany from the West."

Red Star estimated that there were 211 enemy divisions in Russia and 91 in the rest of Europe, including 35 in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, 8 or 10 in the Balkans, a similar number in Norway, 20 in Austria, and the rest in Poland as reserves for the eastern front.

"The disposition of German forces and preserves clearly proves that the German General Staff does not await any forthcoming large, serious operations by the Allies on the continent," the newspaper said. "All its attention is concentrated on operations against the Red Army which now is bearing on its shoulders as for two years the main burden of the struggle against the forces of Germany.

"In connection with the Quebec conference, the Anglo-American press is discussing widely the question of the form of aid to be given the Red Army by the Allies.

"The Soviet point of view in this connection is well known. The Soviet press repeatedly has pointed out already that by a second front we understand an operation by our Allies in the west which would draw from 50 to 60 divisions from the Soviet-German front."

Red Star urged "freedom-loving people to summon all their efforts to speed up the defeat of Hitlerite Germany."

Feeler on Negotiated Peace Sent Out by Goebbels' Aid

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Although most of the Berlin broadcasts hailed the Axis evacuation of Sicily as a "great achievement," one of Dr. Goebbels' commentators made a bid for a negotiated peace, saying, "it is quite possible that the suffering, sacrifices and reverses of recent months have also chastened German extremists and made the people generally better disposed to accept a practical, workable, and just peace."

The Berlin broadcast was directed to North American listeners.

"You realize," argued the Nazi spokesman, "that it was the reaction to defeat and the injustice of the Versailles Treaty that give rise to totalitarianism, some of the leaders of which the Germans would gladly shake off once they were themselves free of outside menaces."

But then he added that "the British or American idea of government, the so-called democratic democracy, does not fit the German people, and if imposed by force would not endure. Re-education must come from within and would take a long time. The only way the unholy alliance of the Bolshevists and the plutocrats of the West, who are responsible for this war, can triumph is by brute force."

War at Turning Point

To this Berlin spokesman, "signs are increasing that the war may have reached a crucial, a most dangerous turning point, a point beyond which the hope of checking the conflagration before it menaces western if not world civilization itself will steadily diminish. . . . If the statesmen and the peoples of the world are able to bring a proper end to this war by a reasonable, just and generous peace . . . no great political transformation would be called for, and, in view of technological progress, recovery would be reasonably rapid."

The commentary, by "Bill," declared that "quick, decisive forms of action become daily more necessary and it can hardly come from the war leaders in Washington and London, who seem to have forgotten nothing or learned nothing."

"It must come from the people," the speaker continued, "but it is the height of folly to think that although the war seems to have reached a turning point, the military resistance or morale of the German or Japanese people or their allies are about to crack. There seems much more likelihood of a major crack-up on the side of some of disunited nations. . . .

"The German of today . . . knows perfectly what . . . defeat would mean and that it is perhaps the gravest struggle. Close acquaintance with Bolshevism in the East, the course of events in Africa, the treatment of the French and the Italians have left no illusions about the nature of this war. Ruthless and indiscriminate air raids on his cities have only strengthened his determination and resistance."

Nazi Postage Stamp Issues 'Sky-High'

LONDON, Aug. 18 (ONA)—Postage stamps in what the German Government calls the "protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia are bringing sky-high prices, apparently reflecting a presentiment that the German occupation will not last much longer..

Czechoslovak sources report that Nazi newspapers in the Protectorate, and in Germany itself, are denouncing these "unhealthy quotations," and suggesting that so great a number of stamps be printed that buyers will be discouraged.

Thirty-seven-pfennig stamps issued last year on occasion of the anniversary of Czechoslovakia's annexation to the Reich now cost 15 marks, an increase of 4,000 per cent. a recent issue of 50-pfennig Heydrich Memorial stamps, in tribute to the assassinated Gestapo official, rose to four marks in three days.

. . . and Leave It Smoking From Direct Hits

United States Army Air Forces From Harris & Ewing

Upper right: Emerging from the inky blackness of the curtain of smoke shrouding the Astra Romana Refinery at Ploesti, Rumania, this American B-24 Liberator bomber just skims chimneys of refinery plants. Note flashes from three bomb explosions just to left of plane. President Roosevelt has said that the spectacular 170-plane attack did greater damage than had originally been anticipated. Lower right: Through gaps in clouds of black smoke, B-24 Liberators are seen coming over the Astra Romana Refinery, which already has suffered direct hits. The photographs are from a set newly released by the United States Army Air Forces.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Silhouette Must Be Remembered In Selecting That Fur Coat

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No one needs to be sold a fur coat these days. These quality garments practically sell themselves, so great is the demand for them. But to select the one that best serves your purpose and your purse, and that does everything it should for your appearance, requires keen judgment. If you are not a qualified judge yourself, a reliable furrier or shop is your greatest protection.

A fur coat can be a most flattering garment, or it can completely blast all your best points and make you look like something on two legs that ought really to be walking on four. Don't let this happen to you. Keep a happy balance between you and your coat.

Who Wears It?

Here consideration of the silhouette you present is important. Look for a coat that is in scale with your own particular proportions. See that the body, collar, sleeves, cuffs, and length achieve symmetry and balance. If you are tall and slender—why accent these up-and-down lines by purchasing a tuxedo model, even though it is a popular one at the moment? Its long straight revers repeat your figure story all over again, and nobody enjoys too much of a good thing. If you are short and chunky, will you choose a short jacket of long or bulky fur, and imagine you look well in it just because so many girls gad about in short fur jackets? It doesn't make sound fur sense.

Color plays its part in the soft flattery of fur. The wrong color for you may mar the success of the coat, however fine the quality of the fur, its design or style, and you will wear it without the keen satisfaction you should find in it. In an effort to conserve dyes, manufacturers have concentrated on browns, grays, and black. Natural-looking medium browns, instead of the deep rich browns of other years, present today's most flattering shades. These are handled in muskrat, rabbit, and in squirrel, dyed in mink or sable brown colors. In this way, the more moderately priced furs take on the rich beauty of those pelts which have always been considered available only in the top brackets.

Every woman knows her best colors, the colors most stressed in her wardrobe. Key your fur coat to your wardrobe colors, and you bring them into sharper focus. If you decide on brown—and brown takes first place in demand this season—you will choose from beaver, mink, nutria, kolinsky, krimmer, among other furs. If gray is your favorite, you may find something in the gray Indian lamb that may take your fancy. This fur is a newcomer in the moderate-priced field in gray. Sometimes it is combined in coats with velveteen used as collar and pocket flaps. It is youthful and quite collegiate. In the silvery gray range of furs, you have, of course, muskrat, that practical hard-wearing fur that begins the day by going to market, and keeps right on through the theater. In this class, too, is the natural Australian opossum, often expertly worked like mink—a fur, which, with its soft deep pelt, looks like sheer luxury, but wears forever.

How Long-Lasting?

In black, Persian continues the general favorite, for durability and smartness. It can be worn by most figures, and is equally good in boxy, flaring, or fitted styles. For those who like black furs, but can afford to demand less wear from them, nothing quite takes the place of the sophisticated and always fashionable broadtail. Enjoy it, but don't expect too much of this gleaming black aristocrat.

Discussing the season's trend in furs, Harry Jay Treu, manufacturing furrier, said he believed the question uppermost with those investing in furs this season, is, "How long will they last?" He answers the question, as do most designers, by producing models that will be in fashion for some time to come—garments that are simply styled, with good lines, no frills, but impeccable in detail.

He finds sheared beaver the most popular of the season's furs, followed closely by Persian lamb, blended muskrat and, in the higher brackets, mink, which is the big seller today. Before they learned the art of shearing beaver, much of the beauty of this gorgeous fur was hidden even from the furrier. Now by clever manipulation, the silvery sheen of this dense-piled fur is brought to light, and gives life and design to coats that delight their wearers.

Detail makes for smartness in your new fur coat. Keep an eye on it. A tuxedo front may be varied in a number of ways. Some revers may be narrow, others broad. The collar of a tuxedo may have notched revers, tailored points, or indicate the lines of a shawl collar which tapers toward the waist. These may make a difference in the way a coat looks on you.

How About Details?

Watch sleeves. The bell sleeve with turn-back cuff is now the darling of the day. Turn it back, and it takes on a dressy air, showing long gloves, or a lovely wrist at night. Wear it so it covers the tips of your fingers, and it not only keeps your hands as warm as if they were in a cozy muff, but gives you dignity.

Shoulders are well squared, but not exaggerated. Armholes are often deep, providing ample room if you wear your coat over your suit. Many coats of the Chesterfield type are made with raglan sleeves. Yokes add dressmaker interest and allow opportunity for soft shirring which is cleverly accomplished in fur, and gives becoming softness without bulk.

Roll collars soften many coats. They look well when worn open, and button up snugly for warmth. The Johnny collar is youthful and makes a good showing in flat furs, as does the Peter Pan, which still holds its own on youngish types of coats. The prevalence of officer-type coats, double-breasted, with flap pockets, brings the mannish notched collar into prominence. These details are little things, but added up they make the fur coat the big success and pleasure to the investor that she has a right to expect it to be.

Larry Gordon

With winter just around the corner, it is not too early to consider the warmth of a fur coat. (Left to right) Smart wheat-glow muskrat coat with tuxedo front for all-weather wear. From Lord & Taylor. Fine skins are skillfully worked with mitered corners and contrasting banding at hem and cuffs in coat of natural wild Canadian mink of a "just right" length. From Lord & Taylor. Belted greatcoat of nutria, with deep pockets, wide sleeves and armholes. From Lord & Taylor. Northern blended muskrat with roll collar forming a tuxedo front. From John Wanamaker. (Below) Gray-dyed coat of Indian lamb featuring tuxedo front and turnback cuffs from Lane Bryant.

Neighborliness a Rich Product Of 1943 Victory Gardens

By Marjorie Morrill
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Let's all go on a Victory Garden Picnic," proposed the Victory Gardener's wife whose husband was rapidly acquiring a wealth of new cronies in the neighborhood. "You men are having so much fun competing with each other over your remarkable peas and tomatoes, it's time we wives got to know each other, too."

Ruth's husband was immersed in soapsuds at the moment, having come in with almost as much good earth on his face as he had left in his garden, but he came up from the suds enthusiastically agreeing with her proposal.

Like Old Home Week

"Fine, we can go to the playground Sunday afternoon. There's drinking water in the bubblers, and we can all walk over with our picnic baskets and thermos jugs," he chimed in. "It will be a kind of Old Home celebration."

Paul was a desk worker turned farmer. Back on the soil, he was finding a thrill and a great lesson in patience, work, and an increased appreciation of the bounteousness of nature.

"Why don't you phone all the neighbors right now and tell them the plan. Tell them it's for children and wives to get better acquainted just as the husbands have already."

Victory Gardeners all over the land, like those in this neighborhood, are finding that the harvest of corn and string beans, beets and chard, is equaled if not outmeasured by the abundance of neighborliness and community spirit that comes as a by-product of their gardening activities.

Mutual Appreciation

At the picnic proposed by Ruth, every family in the neighborhood took part. And that initial gathering was so successful that plans are now under way for a Harvest Picnic.

The main feature turned out to be not the picnic itself at all, but the tour of each other's gardens that followed. Each gardener had something to show off with special pride. Each viewer was liberal in his praise and appreciation of his fellow gardener's success, while at the same time keeping an eagle eye out for any lone weed that might have been overlooked. As was natural, the tour led to visiting back and forth among the families and now one of the gardeners reports that this summer he has enjoyed visits in the homes of neighbors with whom, for years, he has had no more than a "good weather for ducks" or "Isn't this a fine day?" acquaintance.

The wives are coming into their own as plans progress for the Harvest Picnic, which will be an old-fashioned County Fair in miniature. They will have fancy preserves to display on their well-stocked shelves, and recipes for pickles and methods of preserving to exchange.

Other groups of Victory Gardeners started right off at the outset with community projects. A half dozen suburbanites, all with desk jobs in the city, took over a large tract of land formerly farmed on a commercial basis and organized themselves, assigning tasks and projects in keeping with the large scale of their undertaking. They shared in the plowing, harrowing, planting, weeding, thinning, tilling, and in enjoying the produce. Their wives got together in a similar fashion for putting up, pressure cooking, cold packing.

In the early Victory Garden days conversation centered about plowing and spading, compost heaps, and an exchange of anecdotes about borrowed horses used in plowing, and the removal of rocks ranging in size from boulders down.

Growth of Tall Tales

Then came the eager days when it was conjectural whether the gardener or the pests would benefit most by the crops. And finally, one bright-eyed "V.-G.-er" arrived at his office with beautiful bright red radishes, and a few fancy white ones, too. Gorgeous to look at, but mighty hot to eat.

But the real tall tales began to be told about the time the tomatoes started to ripen. They seemed to bring forth more stories than potatoes, corn, cabbage, melons or even peanuts. There was the gardener who had a perfectly formed and ripened tomato no larger than a pea, and the one who proudly showed around a golden ripe tomato weighing over a pound. And always the name of the variety was authoritatively announced when the tomato was held up for display. The crowning story was of the optimistic individual who planted 100 tomato plants and who, according to his well-wishing and probably slightly envious friends, could look forward to a day when he would have one ton of red, fat, juicy tomatoes ripe and begging to be picked.

But proud as the Victory Gardeners are of their successes, there is not one among them who would not tell you, as if it were his own private discovery—along with that of the fact that gardening is fun—that neighborliness and community spirit are really the priceless product of this year's victory gardens.

No Ice?—Make a Food Cooler!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An ice substitute for the duration—for the duration of the ice emergency, is a Cottage Cooler. We figured it out for a summer cabin in the mountains, and have utilized the idea since, in various modifications.

Take an apple box, knock off the bottom boards and cover the bottom with screen, instead. Make a door of screen for the open side, hinging it to one edge. Put a screw hook and screw eye on the other edge.

Stand the box up on the small end, put a shelf in,—planning for the height of the milk bottle,—and you have a cupboard with a screen door.

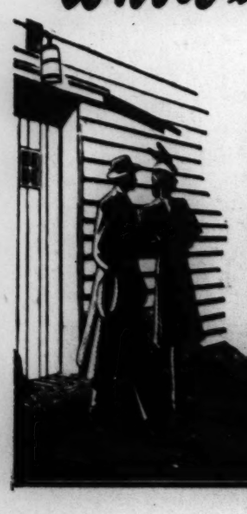
Now set it on the north side of the house, or under a tree where the sun strikes least. Place on top a dishpan of water. Take two gunny sacks; place one end of each sack in the pan of water and weight it down, leaving the two free ends to hang down, one covering the screen back, the other covering the front.

As long as the pan is kept filled with water, the burlap sacks will keep dripping, milk will keep sweet, eggs fresh, butter firm, vegetables crisp. Try it.

And for the apartment that has no mechanical refrigeration: a stone jar is ideal. However, a dishpan will do. Put butter, milk, etc., in the pan. Set this in a larger pan of water. Wet a large, heavy turkish towel. Place it over the pan of food, tucking the edges around the inside of the pan of water so that the towel will contact the water. Through capillary attraction, the towel keeps saturated. Here again, it is necessary to keep water in the pan, in order to keep up a continuous evaporation.

A. S. K.

"Where'll we go?"



Don't wait until you are on your way before deciding where to go for an evening of amusement.

Consult Amusement advertising in The Christian Science Monitor for guidance to worthwhile plays, motion pictures, concerts, and other entertainment.

By making your choice from Monitor-advertised attractions you make certain of desirable entertainments.

13,000 Closed Schoolrooms Seen Under Lack of Teachers

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Thirteen thousand public school classrooms will not open this coming autumn because there are no teachers for them, Miss Selma Borchardt, a vice-president and legislative representative of the American Federation of Teachers, told that organization at its convention here.

The need for higher salaries, Federal aid to education, and postwar planning that would insure free enterprise for labor are among the questions absorbing the delegates.

"There has been a 21 per cent turnover in teaching jobs in the last year," Miss Borchardt reported, and she added that 13,000 class rooms will not open despite the fact that war emergency teaching permits have been issued to 39,000 "unqualified persons."

More than half the nation's teachers receive less than $1,500 a year, she pointed out, and 66,000 receive less than $600 a year with 360,000 less than $1,200.

"We know that teachers are not going to stay in a classroom at salaries from $600 to $1,200 a year when their pupils who leave school without training are paid twice that sum for routine jobs" she said.

Stating Federal emergency aid to be "vitally essential" to the welfare of the nation, she declared that no bill before Congress providing such aid would become a law because the vast majority of the supporters of the principle of Federal aid have adhered to a policy "vacillating in principle, opportunistic in tactics, and fatal in practice."

Labor Has Eye on Peace

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said that organized labor was determined that the postwar peace conference "shall not be transformed into a sordid territorial grab-bag."

Organized workers of all nations must be "fully represented at the peace table," he said. He further declared that Axis heads responsible for the war must be punished, that the American system of free enterprise for labor and industry must be preserved, that a program for peacetime production insuring jobs for all the people must be inaugurated and that the social security should be broadened and improved.

He said that no teacher should have "inadequate compensation" and promised that the A. F. of L. would co-operate with the A. F. of T. in solving such problems.

Bridging of Two Gulfs

Speaking also on postwar planning, John L. Childs, a vice-president of A. F. of T. and head of a joint A. F. of T. commission of education and the postwar world, said that for postwar economic progress and political security "bridges must be built across two great gulfs."

One of these is "the gulf that divides the capitalist democracies from Communist Russia," he declared, and added that "only as we create conditions that make real co-operation with Soviet Russia possible can we have a stable world situation."

The second is "the gulf between the white world and the colored world." Postwar conditions must "satisfy deep-moving aspirations of the people of China, India, and the so-called colonial peoples or we shall not have peace," he said, and went on to say that recent race disturbances in California, Detroit, and Harlem indicate that "unless we can bridge this gulf of color" and do away with prejudice we shall not have peace within our own country either.

But there will be no peace if the way chosen is that of "an Anglo-American alliance," he stated.

OPA Food Section 'Bogged,' Aid Charges in Resignation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Charging that the Office of Price Administration food section had bogged down "to a disgraceful level" and scoring "favoritism and internal politics" in the pricing body, Carl W. Kimball has placed his resignation as associate price specialist of the District OPA before Frank C. Russell, District OPA Director.

Invited to come back and talk over the difficulties with Mr. Russell, Mr. Kimball's reply was that it would be "worse than futile" to return, since, he declared, it was impossible for a businessman to make any headway at OPA, where policies are "dominated by lawyers and college professors."

Mr. Kimball's resignation, announced late yesterday, came simultaneously with announcement by Chester Bowles, senior deputy OPA Administrator in Washington, of reorganization of the pricing agency to end the "college professors' rule."

"You have a food section conspicuous by the absence of a suitable number of men experienced in business," Mr. Kimball wrote in his letter of resignation to Mr. Russell. "You have a staff so weak that all too often important inquiries are given the run-around. The title of 'food specialist' is a huge joke. Employees without the slightest knowledge of business are moved in as such to contact big business and counsel on its problems, which is an insult to the intelligence of experienced executives and their representatives.

"What have you given the staff to assist them in acquiring that voluminous and most important information necessary to their work? Nothing. . . .

"It is not the personnel in attendance that is at fault. It is the higher-ups. How can you expect an over-busy employee to acquire the necessary knowledge of pertinent matters, emanating from a constant barrage from Washington, that the public rightfully expects an OPA man to furnish. It is only by something better than human effort on the part of its small minority that your food section is not entirely in disgrace in the eyes of the public."

Mr. Kimball declared that letters sometimes are delayed weeks and even months before being brought forward for attention and reply.

"You do not even know your staff in this section, to say nothing of ever having consulted with them as to their requirements as to rectifying faults or improving the service," he continued, "neither you nor Bissell (A. H. Bissell, Chief Price Executive) or Green (Fred W. Green, Food Section Chief) have executive knowledge sufficient to know that the power and strength of co-operative work is cemented by a careful tying in of details, nor have any of you endeavored to analyze these operations at close range as they may effect the public on one hand and the morale of employees on the other.

"Favoritism and internal politics permeates the office. It weakens efficiency and destroys morale. Anyone must know someone to attain advancement. Ability does not count.

"This lack of system, this everybody bungling along on uncharted course is conducive of wastefulness, inefficiency and the things that have brought OPA into bad repute. There is no one to whom a worker may appeal for rectification of his difficulties. It has been proved futile to approach an immediate superior as the matter, regardless of its importance, receives only a brush-off."

Mr. Kimball was Deputy Commissioner of Markets of New York City for eight years and a wholesale fruit and vegetable merchant here for 14 years.

Mr. Russell said he received Mr. Kimball's resignation with regret.

"His experience, his knowledge of the food industry, had been appreciated by OPA," he added. "Only last month he was recommended for reclassification at a higher grade.

"I regret also, however, that he did not see fit to discuss with me before his resignation the affairs of the office which he found criticizable. Had he done so, he could have increased the value of his service and been of greater help in the important work of OPA is doing under difficulties that inevitably beset any emergency war agency."

Meanwhile, Sol Herzog, General Counsel of the Eastern States Gasoline Dealers Association, criticized as a "piece of arrogance" the assurance by Federal OPA officials that if motorists "are good until Sept. 1 they may get a piece of candy"—that is, that the pleasure-driving ban will be lifted.

Women Voters Ask Action by G.O.P. In Support of World Collaboration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Each member of the Republican Postwar Policy Committee, scheduled to meet at Mackinac Island in September, has received a letter from the National League of Women Voters urging positive United States participation in world affairs.

Miss Marguerite M. Wells, League President, who signed the letter, declared that on this basic principle "there is no room for differences of opinion between parties."

"You and your party," she wrote, "have an opportunity to impress upon Americans our country's need of a positive foreign policy in place of the policy of drift that followed the first World War and has carried us so soon into another war.

"Unlike certain domestic policies, there exists in our relations to the rest of the world no issues but the issue of our own nation's welfare. Not the interests of any one group of Americans, but the prosperity and peace of our country as a whole are at stake.

"The time has come to recognize that peace and prosperity are possible for our country only in a world of law and order in which peace is not interrupted by recurrent world wars. There can be no such world until the United States helps make it possible."

'Pressure Selling' Illegal in Canada

OTTAWA, Aug 18 (CP)—The Canadian Prices Board has issued an order making it illegal for a merchant to require a customer to buy additional goods when purchasing other goods which are in short supply. Exceptions are made for any practices of the kind which were established during or before the basic period, Sept. 15 to Oct. 11, 1941, and the order does not apply to goods distributed under provincial direction, such as alcoholic beverages.

The announcement said there has been evidence of an increasing tendency on the part of some merchants to impose new conditions when selling goods that are in short supply.

Bill McKechnie Has Reds Running Second in National League Pennant Race

Cincy Brought Six-Game Winning Streak to Boston

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When nobody was looking—as Casey Stengel might say—the Cincinnati Reds sneaked into the runner-up spot in the National League. Just as a lot of critics and ball players suspected they would, Bill McKechnie and his Rhinelanders are leading the race for the dubious honor of trailing the Cardinals.

The Reds were in third place as they embarked upon this final eastern swing. When they dropped the first two games of a series at Brooklyn, it looked like the McKechniemen were due for a slide. But since those setbacks at Ebbets Field they have won six straight, including the sweep of four games at the Polo Grounds.

Wearing Grin

It took the Reds a long time to settle to a normal pace. They had trouble on the mound, in the field, and at bat at various stages of the race. One of the most surprising chapters of the Cincinnati story told of Bucky Walters being unable to win. The crowd never expected to see Bucky foiled by the hitters for any length of time. But Uncle Will McKechnie was wearing a sly grin as he reached the Hub today for a five-game series with the Braves.

Those who think that the Dodgers have been overhauled since Branch Rickey arrived on the scene should study the Reds. Of the team which won the pennant and World Series for McKechnie in 1940, only Frank McCormick, Lonny Frey, Bucky Walters, Johnny Vander Meer and Joe Beggs remain. The rest are in the minors, out of baseball, or playing second-string roles with other major outfits. Only Paul Derringer of the old crowd seems to get his name in headlines occasionally. He is, of course, pitching for the Cubs.

Winning Again

The recovery of Walters has been a boon to the Reds in this second half of the campaign. He injured a leg in spring training, and it affected his pitching all through the first half. The ball players who hit against him say that it kept him from keeping the ball low. The sinker always has been his most effective pitch. But now that the handicap is gone, Bucky has more stuff than he ever had.

Incidentally, on days when he is not pitching, Walters works out at third base in batting practice and in fielding drill after the regulars have left the field. You remember that he reached the big leagues as a third sacker; and they say he is now planning to return to the far turn when he reaches the end of his hurling days. He is a good hitter.

Joining Army

However, all is not sunshine in the McKechnie camp. Uncle Will will lose Johnny Vander Meer and infielder Bert Haas, two of his most effective weapons, around the end of this month. They have been ordered to report for induction into the Army. Probably with this in mind, McKechnie has been playing Haas in center field and giving Steve Mesner a thorough trial at third base.

The Braves faced the Reds with a four-game losing streak, brought about because Casey Stengel's normally weak offense suddenly became weaker in the series with Pittsburgh. The Braves scored just three runs in 20 innings yesterday, losing the opener to Hank Gornicki, 8-0, and the nightcap to Hank Gornicki, 4-3, in 11 innings. This is no typographical error. Hank won them both. Furthermore, Nate Andrews lost them both.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	70	36	.660	
Cincinnati	60	49	.550	11½
Pittsburgh	60	50	.545	12
Brooklyn	56	54	.509	16
Chicago	50	58	.463	21
Boston	48	57	.457	21½
Philadelphia	51	61	.455	22
New York	39	69	.361	32

Results Aug. 17

Pittsburgh 8, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Boston 3 (11 inns.).
Cincinnati 10, New York 4.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 3.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	67	40	.626	
Washington	59	52	.532	10
Cleveland	55	50	.524	11
Detroit	55	50	.524	11
Chicago	55	53	.509	12½
Boston	53	56	.486	15
St. Louis	46	60	.434	20½
Philadelphia	40	69	.367	27½

Results Aug. 17

St. Louis 4, Boston 1.
New York 4, Chicago 2.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 3.
Only games scheduled.

Briefs . . . The St. Louis Browns today traded Harlond Clift and John Niggeling to Washington for Ellis Clary and pitcher John Miller . . . Frankie Frisch stopped Butch Nieman by the simple process of the change of pace . . . Elbie Fletcher had a great day against his former mates . . . The Pirates' first sacker had a homer, two doubles, a pair of singles, and four runs batted in for the twin bill . . . Van Robays also had five hits . . . The Red Sox were stopped by the Browns, 4-1 . . . Joe Cronin added another pinch hit to his sensational average.

Yale's Swimming Star Will Seek New World Marks

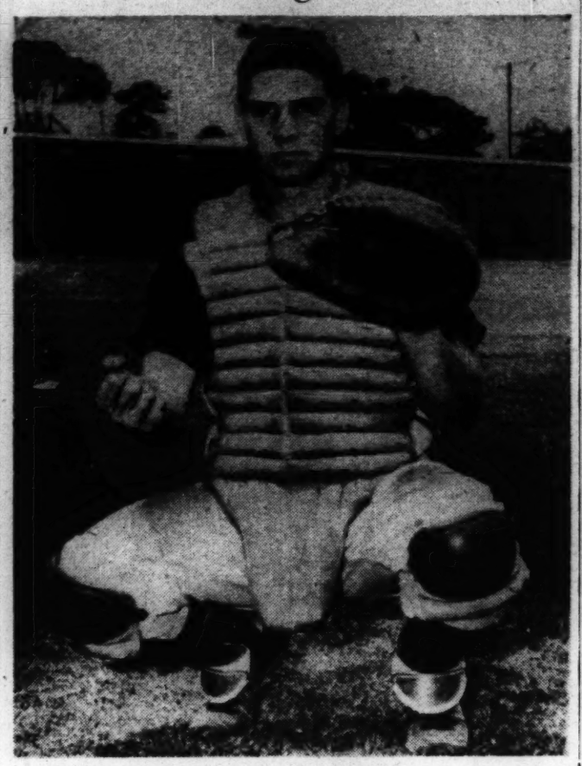
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—Yale's Alan Ford will take two more cracks at his world swimming titles on the next two Saturdays, Coach Bob Kiphuth announced yesterday, in conjunction with the first and second halves of the Connecticut A. A. U. swimming championships.

This Saturday Ford will try to better his 22.8 seconds for the 50 yard. Other events for the Yale team, YMCA's and other amateurs competing, will be the 100 yard backstroke, 200 yard breaststroke, exhibition highboard diving, and 220 freestyle, in which Ford will also swim.

Detroiters Signed

DETROIT (AP) — The Detroit Lions of the National Football League have signed guard Augie Lio and center Joe Koons to bring their squad to 55 players.

First String Catcher



Associated Press

Early Major League Prospect

Only 15 years old, Billy Sarni is the first-string catcher of the Los Angeles Baseball Club in the Pacific Coast League, and in his first 12 games batted a neat .321 and threw out 11 runners trying to steal bases. He smashed a home run in his first trip to the plate. Parental opposition to Billy's playing in organized baseball was overcome.

Stagg, Veteran Coach, Seeks Players Who Watch Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — In issuing his call for his 54th football team, Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg told the players that self-sacrifice is necessary in order to prepare oneself properly. "Therefore," he said, "do not sign up to be a candidate unless you are willing to refrain from the use of liquor and tobacco from the start of practice."

Under the United States Navy's training schedule at the College of the Pacific, football workouts will be limited to 45 minutes a day five days a week during the month of August. Coach Stagg, who in past seasons has often been short of players, thinks that the material at his disposal this year is the best he has ever coached. Transfers brought to the College of the Pacific by the United States Navy program include well-known names from St. Mary's College, University of Santa Clara, and the University of San Francisco.

* * *

The present emergency has given young baseballers opportunities that would have been lacking under normal conditions. For instance, the third-string catcher for the Los Angeles Angels is Bill Sarni who will be 16 in September. Naturally, manager Bill Sweeney used the youngster sparingly while Eddie Fernandes and Bill Holm were able to take their regular turn behind the plate. However, when both were forced out of the game, Sweeney had no choice but to use the former Los Angeles High School star and he came through in good style.

He has handled the pitchers well, has a great throwing arm, is cool under pressure, and has great possibilities as a hitter. Strangely, he went hitless on the few occasions he was allowed to bat while the regular catchers were working but as soon as he began to play every day his hitting picked up immediately and in his first 10 times at bat made six hits, one of them a homer.

In his freshman year (1942) at Los Angeles High young Sarni hit .348. He also showed good possibilities at football and punted around 60 yards. However his father decided that he should give up football and concentrate on baseball and the decision seems to have been a wise one. The boy is with the best team in the Pacific Coast League, his manager, Bill Sweeney is one of the cleverest in the game, and the boy is already receiving around $250 a month.

* * *

In watching the annual high school "sports parade" throughout the State of California one is struck with the excellence of the schools in various cities in certain lines of sport. For instance, San Diego is noted for the splendid American Legion teams that have been developed in that Southern California city. Los Angeles and its environs always have good track, football, and tennis, with a very high standard of achievement in all three sports. Bakersfield has been very successful in high school competition at the famous Fresno West Coast Relays. Fresno, Hanford, Merced, Modesto, Stockton, Lodi, and the other principal San Joaquin Valley cities have well-rounded programs. Sacramento seems to favor football and track. San Jose, football and track. San Francisco Peninsula (Palo Alto, San Mateo, etc.), football. San Francisco Bay region, football, baseball, basketball and tennis.

Santa Cruz may have other favored sports, but it has received most publicity for its fondness for underwater swimming. Don McNair of that city, at present a member of the United States Air Corps, has a record of 353 feet to his credit. Ruth Kahl holds the record for women with a distance of 303 feet. And now this city between the redwoods and the Pacific Ocean has a new aspirant for success in this unique sport—Marilyn Sullivan. Before a crowd of 1,200 spectators she swam under water a distance of 245 feet in a little over two minutes. This surpasses the mark of 220 feet made by United States Seaman Eddie Jochym at the Great Lakes Training Station last season. The ambition of Miss Sullivan is to surpass Miss Kahl's record, and in her daily training swims a mile with the breaststroke each day.

* * *

The American Women's Voluntary Services of this city profited to the extent of $1414.85 through the efforts of the San Francisco Bowling Writers in promoting the recent Ernie Goetschmann-Connie Schwoegler match. Not only do the writers deserve credit for raising such a sum for a worthwhile object but also for giving the bowling-minded enthusiasts of this city an opportunity to see the national champion in action.

While Schwoegler averaged a pin less than 210 for the 27-match game, he lost—5669-to-6086—his opponent averaging 224. Goetschmann's highest game was 300—a perfect game—while Schwoegler's peak was 257. This was the second year the writers had promoted a match of this type and they have now raised almost $1,600 for war charities.

* * *

The Swedish colony here in San Francisco still smiles at an amusing incident that happened during the course of a dinner given to Gunder Haegg on the evening of his arrival in this city. In order to commemorate his great athletic achievement of surpassing seven world's records in 1942 a cake with seven candles was prepared for him. Just as it was about to be handed to him one of the candles went out and a bystander jokingly remarked—"That's Arne Andersson taking your mile record away from you." In keeping with the spirit of the joke, Haegg blew out the six remaining candles, saying at the same time—"That's Andersson taking away my other six records." And then, with a confident tone in his voice, and while relighting all seven candles, he said—"And that is how I am going to get them all back again."

H. Archie Richardson

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AV
McCarthy	313	32	85	2	34	.304
Masi	153	19	42	2	20	.275
Holmes	435	54	119	4	28	.274
Nieman	225	27	58	4	31	.258
Klutz	134	10	33	0	16	.247
Wietelmann	370	25	91	0	33	.246
Workman	425	51	104	9	52	.245
Farrell	112	6	27	0	9	.241
Ross	197	25	46	5	22	.234
Burns	87	6	20	1	3	.230
Ryan	327	38	69	1	17	.211
Joost	300	25	56	2	17	.187
Helfgel	66	6	11	0	4	.167
Poland	102	5	15	0	7	.147

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AV
Cronin	67	7	21	5	25	.313
Partee	222	25	66	0	26	.306
Fox	415	50	122	2	36	.294
Newsome	266	29	77	1	14	.289
Metkovich	143	17	40	4	17	.280
Culberson	272	32	76	3	29	.280
Doerr	434	58	118	15	58	.272
Lupien	434	44	111	4	32	.256
Tabor	386	37	94	9	56	.244
Simmons	108	7	22	0	11	.204
Lake	194	25	39	3	15	.201
Lazor	110	11	22	0	7	.200
Conroy	80	10	15	1	6	.188
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L
MacFayden	2	1
Salvo	4	3
Tobin	10	8
Javery	10	11

Red Sox

	W	L
O'Neil	1	0
Judd	10	6
Ryba	6	3
Woods	3	2
Hughson	11	9

	W	L
Barrett	10	11
Andrews	9	10
Farrell	0	1
Odom	0	0

	W	L
Brown	6	5
Terry	6	7
Dobson	4	6
Newsome	3	10

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES VS. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2100
and Braves Field . . . . . Bis. 5600

Another Haegg Record Broken By Andersson

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Aug. 18 (AP)—Arne Andersson, who said he competed in track last season although handicapped by a severe "Gunder Haegg complex," is revising the world record book while the Gaevle fireman is in the United States.

Appearing in the national meet yesterday, Andersson hurried through 1,500 meters in three minutes, 45 seconds and wiped eight-tenths of a second off the mark Haegg established only a year ago.

On July 1 Andersson, who was a consistent second to Haegg as he set seven world marks last summer, romped through a mile in 4:02.6, two seconds faster than Haegg's best time.

Andersson, who was handicapped by rainy weather in two previous efforts to crack the 1,500-meter mark, was aided by ideal conditions.

"I didn't expect a record although the weather was fine and the track conditions ideal," the Swedish school teacher said after the race.

Paced by three men, who were given a ten-second handicap, Andersson ran the first 400 meters in 58.5 seconds, passed the 800-meter pole in two minutes flat and was at the 1,200-meter mark in 3:00.5. Two timers clocked him in 3:44.9 and the third in 3:45.

Haegg Comments

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Gunder Haegg, Swedish runner, said last night that he was glad that his "best friend," Arne Andersson, had cracked Haegg's record for the 1,500-meter run.

"I had expected the record to be broken and I'm glad Andersson did it," said Haegg, who came to Washington on a brief sightseeing jaunt after completing a transcontinental tour.

Haegg recalled that Andersson already had bettered his time for the mile run and expressed belief that Andersson eventually will top all of the marks he holds.

"Last year, I set all the records," he said. "This year, I hope that Andersson does."

Haegg, who spoke through an interpreter, said he expected to return to Sweden late this month and "most certainly" will continue running if he's in condition upon his return.

Congratulations Due

Associated Press

Segura Wins Tennis Title

Lieut. Joe R. Hunt (left), USN, congratulates Francisco Segura, of Ecuador, at Rye, N. Y., Aug. 15, after Segura won the men's Eastern Grass Court tennis championship by beating Hunt, 6-4, 6-1, 6-3.

Increase of 25 Per Cent In Sports Equipment Line

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—A 25 per cent increase in the production of sports equipment, due mainly to demands of the armed forces, pointed up sharply today the fact that more Americans are participating in athletics than ever before.

The War Production Board (WPB) disclosed that 70 per cent of the equipment output, already one fourth greater than the peacetime level of 1941, was going to the Army, Navy, and Marines.

Sports goods factories are operating at capacity, and by next year a synthetic material will be available for use in articles now requiring rubber.

WPB'S sports equipment division estimated that participation in softball, basketball, and volleyball has doubled, or more, since 1941. About 50 per cent more men are playing baseball.

Most of the increases have resulted from activities in army camps and naval stations, but civilians, too, apparently are turning more and more to athletics for recreation, WPB indicated.

The production of tennis balls, skates, skis, toboggans, hockey sticks and some other items has been curtailed or discontinued, but on the other hand WPB reported: Football and golf have been hardest hit.

Thirty-One Teams Sure In Victory

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—A field of at least 31 teams will tee off tomorrow at the Beverly Country Club in a 36-hole pro-amateur best-ball tournament, prelude to the first annual Chicago Victory National Golf Championship.

The Victory meet, which will run Friday through Sunday, will be a 72-hole medal play test. Proceeds of the four-day show will go into a fund for wounded World War II vets of the Chicago area.

For a selected field of 32 pros and 10 amateurs who will compete in the Victory National, tomorrow's team contest will be warm up. However, the tournament sponsors—Chicago District Golf Association, Professional Golfers Association, and the Cook County Council of the American Legion—said they planned to make the pro-amateur event an annual affair, with diamond-studded gold medals and a trophy going to the winners.

May Reach 45

The field for the Victory National championship, which officials said may reach 45 by Friday, was selected on the basis of championship performance. Eighteen holes will be played Friday, another 18 Saturday, and 36 Sunday.

Among the favored combinations in the pro-amateur event are three teams that include servicemen players. Private Chick Harbert, young pro from Battle Creek, Mich., now at Camp Grant, is paired with Dale Morey of Martinsville, Ind., winner in the recent Tam O' Shanter All-American amateur.

Lieutenant Little

Lieut. (JG) Lawson Little of Hutchinson, Kan., is teamed with Steve Kovach, amateur from Pittsburgh, while Frank Stranahan, of the Nashville Army Air Center, will play with Byron Nelson of Toledo.

Other strong combinations include (pros listed first): Coast-guardsman Jimmy Thomson-Gus Moreland; Jimmy Demaret-Chuck Kocsis; Johnny Revolta-Wilford Wehrle; Harold McSpaden-Jimmy McHale, and Gene Sarazen-Ray Billows.

Leemans to Coach

NEW YORK (AP)—Tuffy Leemans, twice the National Football League's top ball carrier during seven years with the New York Giants, has signed a contract to tutor the team's backfield.

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Steinway and Solovox by Dr. Earle W. Browne, nightly
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2. WEATHERSTRIP AND CAULK! Heat leaks *out* through the same cracks and joints that let cold *in*. You lose both ways. For less waste and more comfort, see about a weather-stripping job for windows and doors, caulking for other points of heat escape.

3. INSTALL STORM SASH! Storm windows and doors serve a dual purpose—check heat from escaping and cold air from filtering in. Summer is the time to order—materials more likely to be available; workmen less rushed; more time to fit them yourself.

Workmen are getting scarce

If you want to be warm and cozy next winter—"winter-proof" your home *right now*, while men and materials are available. Tighten up your house all around, to prevent heat loss. That's the way to get the most from precious fuels this year. Firms advertising in The Christian Science Monitor can do this work now—but later may be too late. Telephone today for an estimate; then place your order promptly.

• Keep warm with less fuel this winter . . . Heat-seal your home NOW!

OFFICE OF **WAR INFORMATION**

Advertisement Prepared by the War Advertising Council

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	553,386
1943 volume to date	206,514,704
1942 volume to date	63,592,617

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60	60	60	+ ½
Addressog-Mult 1	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	26	43¼	42⅞	43¼	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	3	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Allegany Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Allegheny pf xw	10	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Alleg pf 1.50 ww	21	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+ ⅜
Alleg Lud S 1.05g	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
Ar Chem & Dye 4a	1	152	152	152	+ 1½
Allied Strs (.60)	21	12¾	13	13½	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	93	93	93	+ ¾
Allis-Ch Mfg 2½g	4	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
Amai Leather	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Amai Leather pf 2x	1	27	27	27	+ ½
Amerada Pet (2)	2	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	2	29	29	29	+ ½
Am Airlines 1½x	7	69⅛	68⅜	69	+ ⅜
Am Bank N pf 3	10	59	59	59	
Am Bosch (¾ae)	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼	20	134	133½	134	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	4	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	20	184⅝	184⅛	184⅝	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	1	37	36⅝	36¾	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 12½gg	1	72	72	72	+ ½
Am Ch & Gab (1g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Am Ch&C pf 5	50	115½	115½	115½	—1
Am Chicle (4a)	23	109¾	109¾	109¾	
Am Colortype .30g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Am Crys Sug ½g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Am Crys S pf 6	40	100½	100½	100½	
Am Export L (1g)	3	27¼	27	27	
Am & For Power	11	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf 3.32½	3	83¼	82	82	+2
Am & FP 2 pf	11	21¾	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
Am-How SS 1½g	2	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	69	69	69	+ ⅛
Am Internat ½ag	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Inv I pf 2½g	10	44	44¼	44	
Am Locomotive	7	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½x	4	100½	100	100	— ½
Am M & Fdy .40g	3	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Ma & Met ½g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	30	34	34	34	
Am Pow & Light	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	6	41⅜	41¼	41¼	
Am P & Lt $5 pf	12	39¾	39½	39½	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30g	34	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	6	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	420	66⅛	65½	66⅛	+ ⅞
Am Safety Raz ½ag	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Am Seating ½ag	1	16½	16½	16½	
Am Ship Bld 2g	10	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
Am Smelt&R (2)	3	39¾	39½	39¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	110	161	159	160	
Am Snuff (1.80g)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
Am Snuff pf (6)	10	150	150	150	
Am Sti Fdrs 1½g	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Am Stores (¾ag)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	112	112	112	
Am Sum Tob (1g)	1	31	31	31	—1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	154⅞	154	154⅞	+ 1⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	56⅛	56⅛	56⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	8	58	57	58	+ ½
Am Tob pf (6)	20	144½	144¼	144¼	
Am Viscose 1½g	4	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	14	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	84	84	84	
Am Wool pf (4x)		74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	20	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Anac W&C 1½g	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Anchor Hock .30g	10	21¼	21	21	—1
Armour III	35	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Armstrong Ck ¾ag	6	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .30g	6	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½ag	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	50	95½	95	95	— ½
Asso In pf cld 5	10	104½	104½	104½	
Atch T & SF 4½g	33	60½	59¼	59⅝	— ½
Atl Coast L 1½g	7	30½	29¾	29¾	
Atl Refining .55g	11	26⅝	26¼	26½	
Atlas Corp (1½g)	9	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½ag	2	66⅜	66	66⅜	+ ⅜
Austin Nichols	4	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	250	84	82	82	
Aviation Cp (.10g)	12	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct ¾ag	18	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	10	50½	50½	50½	
Barber Asphalt	1	24	24	24	
Barnsdall Oil .60	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
Beech Aire 1e	5	12⅛	11½	11½	— ¾
Bell Aircraft (1g)	6	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	7	35½	35	35½	
Benef In L (.60g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60g)	15	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ½
Beth Steel 4½ag	12	59⅞	59⅜	59¾	
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118	118	118	
Bigelow-San 1½g	5	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	8	15¾	15¼	15⅜	
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	48	48	48	
Bon Ami B 2½	20	48	48	48	+1
Bond Stores 1.60	5	29⅞	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	2	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	34⅝	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	1	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	+1⅓
Bridgeport Br ½ag	4	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg(2)	3	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Bklyn & Qu Trans	44	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	17	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ag	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Brunswick-B ¾ag	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¼ag	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	10	116	116	116	— ½
Budd Mfg	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
BuddMfg 5pf .83⅓	110	53½	52¾	52¾	—1
Budd Mfg pf	20	105¾	105¾	105¾	—1
Budd Wheel (¾ag)	9	8¼	8	8¼	
Bullard Co (1g)	3	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	3	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108	108	108	
Burr Add Mach .60	12	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Butler Bros (.45g)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ¼ag	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Byron Jackson ¾ag	2	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛

C

Calif Pack (1½)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
Calif P pf 2½	10	54½	54½	54½	— ½
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Can Dry G Ale .60	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
Can Sou Ry 3	70	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Canadian Pacific	32	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Caro C & O (5)	30	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ¼
Case (JI)pf (7)	2	139¼	139¼	139¼	— ¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅜
Celanese Corp (1g)	3	37	36¾	37	+ ⅜
Celanese pr pf 7	50	126¾	126¾	126¾	
Celotex Corp (½g)	5	13¾	13¼	13¾	
Celotex Cp pf 1	20	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Cent RR NJ	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cent V Sug 2½e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Cerro de Pas (4)	8	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	120	57	56¾	57	+1½
Champ P&F pf6	30	107½	107½	107½	
Checker Cab	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Ches & Ohio (3)	13	46⅜	45⅝	46⅜	+ ⅜
Chi & E III	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	2	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½x	2	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	10	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Childs Co	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Chile Cop 1½g	20	27	27	27	
Chrysler Cp 2½g	26	79⅞	78¾	79⅞	+1⅜
City Ice & F 1.20	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
City'l&F pf 6½	30	105	104¾	105	+ ½
City Stores	1	6½	6½	6½	
Clark Eq 1½g	1	35	35	35	+ ⅜
Clev E I pf 4½	50	116	115¾	115¾	— ¾
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	39¼	38¾	39	
Clett Peabody 4g	4	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
Cocoa-Cola (3)	2	116	115	115	+ ½
Cocoa-Cola A 3	20	65	65	65	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½	17	21	20¾	21	+ ⅜
Col-P-P pf4¼	10	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
Col & South	40	11	11	11	
Col & So 1pf	310	11¾	11¼	11¾	
Col & So 2pf	20	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ¾ag	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Columb Br A .90g	4	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Columb Br B .90g	2	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Comm G & E	54	4	3⅞	4	
Comm Pict ½ag	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Comm Carbon (4)	2	92½	91½	91½	+1
Con G&E 6 pf b	3	71	71	71	
Cons Credit (3)	3	39¾	39⅝	39¾	+ ⅛
Cons Invest Tr (3)	14	42⅞	42¼	42½	— ⅛
Cons Coppermines	3		4½	4½	
Cons Edison 1.60	24	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	104¾	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf 2½x	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	39	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	9	14½	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
Consol's Coal	2	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Consm P pf 4½	70	102¼	102	102½	— ¾
Cont Baking ½ag	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Container Corp ½ag	2	20¼	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Cont Can (¾ag)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	51	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	9	34¼	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	27	60¾	60	60⅝	+ ⅜
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1e)	4	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	110	108¾	108	108¾	+1⅛
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
Crown Ck pf 2¼	2	45	45	45	+ ¼
Crucible Stl (2e)	4	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	
Cuban-Am Sug ¼ae	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	12	6¾	6½	6⅝	
Curt P pr pf 2¼k	1	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	35	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Curtis Wr A 1½gg	3	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½a	6	23	22⅞	22¾	+ ⅛

D

Davison Chem (1g)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	20	20	20	
Deere & Co (1g)	6	38¼	37	38¼	+ 1⅜
Del & Hudson	1	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	21	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Det Edison .90g	6	21½	21⅜	21½	
Devoe&Ray A 1	30	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅜
Diam Match 1½	3	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ½ag	2	14	13¾	14	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	1	29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
Dixie Cup (½gg)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ½
Dixie C A 2½	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
DomeMines h1.20g	9	21⅜	21	21	
Douglas Aircraft 5e	2	60¼	59½	59½	+ ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	3	142	140½	142¾	+ ⅜
Dresser Mfg 1g	14	30	29¾	30	+ ⅜
Dunhill Int	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (2g)	22	149½	146¾	149¼	+3
DugLight 1pf 5	30	119¾	119	93⅛	119¾	+ ⅞

E

Eastern Air L	10	38¾	38	38	
Eastern Roll Mill	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	162	162	162	+1
E Kodak pf 6	60	177½	177	177½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Elec Beat (½ag)	4	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	3	73	72¼	73	— ½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	2	77½	77½	77½	— ½
El Storage Bat (2)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Endicott-John (3)	1	55	55	55	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	49	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	120	82	82	82	+1
EngPS$5½pf5½	100	85	84½	85	+ ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	100	89½	89	89½	+2
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR (½gg)	5	12¾	11¾	12¾	+ ⅝
Erie RR ct ½ag	10	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	6	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅜
Eureka Vac Cl ¼ag	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Evans Products	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛

F

Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Fed'l&Traction¾ag	2	16	16	16	
Fed Mng&Smelt 3g	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .20g	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	23¾	23¼	23¼	
Fed D S pf 4½	10	94	94	94	
Ferro Enam ¼g	3	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire l.1.60a	2	48½	48½	48½	— ½
Firest T&R 1½ag	16	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅜
Firest T&R pf 6	1	110	110	110	— ½
First Nat Strs 2½	3	38	37½	37½	— ½
Flintkote ¼ag	8	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	10	106	106	106	
FollansbeeStl pf	20	45½	45½	45½	
Food Fair Strs (1)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Foster Wheeler	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Francisco Sugar	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅜
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	28⅝	28½	28½	

G

Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	1	13	13	13	
Gaylord pf 2¼g	10	52	52	52	
Gen Am Trans 1g	6	43¼	43	43	— ½
Gen Baking .45g	4	8⅛	8	8	
Gen Bronze .30g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gen Cable	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Gen Cigar 1	1	28½	28½	28½	
Gen Cigar pf 7	20	142	142	142	
Gen Elec (1.40)	42	37¼	36⅞	37	
Gen Foods 1.20g	3561	41	41	41	
Gen G & El A	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Motors 1½ag	54	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	130⅜	130	130⅜	— ⅜
Gen Out Advert	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gen Prec Eq ½g	10	20¼	19¾	20¼	
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7	7	7	— ¼
Gen Pub Service	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Ry Signal ½g	1	20½	20½	20½	
Gen Real&Util	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Util pf	1	55	55	55	+3
Gen Refract .60g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Gen Shoe ¾ag	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Gen S C pf 4½k	70	84	83½	83⅞	+1⅜
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½ag	6	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Gimbel Bros .30g	3	12¾	12¼	12¼	
Glidden Co (.60a)	2	19¼	19	19¼	— ¼
Glidden cv pf 2½	1	47½	47½	47½	
Gobel (Adolf)	5	1	1	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich (BF) ½g	74	41¾	40	41¾	+2
Goodrich pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	
Goodyear Tire 1½g	40	38⅞	37⅞	38⅝	+ ¾
Gotham Hosiery (¼ae)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Graham-Paige Mot	21	1½	1½	1½	
Granby Con M .60	1	5	5	5	
Grand Union	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	33	33	33	+ ½
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2r	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	11	28⅜	28	28	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½ag	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅜
Green (H L) (2a)	1	46	46	46	+1
Greyhound Corp (1)	16	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Grum Air Eq 1g	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Guantan Sugar	6	4½	4¾	4½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	10	138¾	138⅛	138¾	+1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	25	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	2	37	37	37	+ ½
Gulf Oil 1	36	49¼	48¾	49	+ ⅞

H

Hack W pf A1¾	30	37	37	37	+ ½
Hall Print (1)	1	17	17	17	Aug17
Harb-Walker ¼ag	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Aug17
Hat Cp Am A ¼ag	1	6	6	6	
Hayes Indust .15g	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Aug17
Hayes Mfg	11	24⅜	23½	23½	Aug17
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	120	104½	104	104	— ½
Hercules Motors 1	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Heime pf (7)	20	163	163	163	Aug17
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	116½	116½	116½	—1½
Hires (CE) (1.20)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Holly Sugar (1)	4	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
Homestake Mining	7	38¼	37	38¼	+ ½
Houd-Hersh A 2½	2	42½	42	42	— ½
Houd-Hersh B ¼ag	4	15¾	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	4	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	3	63⅞	63¾	63⅞	+ ⅞
Howe Sound (3)	2	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ¼
Hudson & Man	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	15	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛

I

Illinois Central	11	13¼	13	13	
Ill Cent LL (4)	10	46	46	46	+ ¼
Ill Central pf		4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Indian Refining	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Indian Refining pf	1	104	104	104	
Indus Rayon (2)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Indus P&L .90g	6	17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
Inland Steel (3g)	2	7	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
Inspirat C Cop ½ag	7	11½	11½	11½	
Insurance Sec (1a)	19	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ½ae	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Int Harvester (2)	17	69½	68¾	69½	+ ⅛
Int Harv pf (7)	150	175	175	175	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Int Minerl&Ch ½ag	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
Int Nick Can (2)	52	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
Int Paper	36	11⅛	10⅜	11	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	5	49⅛	48¾	49⅛	+ ¾
Int Ry pf 1¼xk	60	63	63	63	— ⅛
Int Salt (1g)	2	44	43¾	44	+2½
Int Tel & Tel	76	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
Int T & T lw ct	10	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛

J

Johns-Manville 1g	2	85⅜	85¼	85⅜	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl 1½g	1	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Joy Mfg (.40g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Kan City South	17	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2r	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ½
Kaufmann pf 5	1	102½	102½	102½	— ½
Kelsey-H B 1½ag	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Kennecott Cop 1g	27	51¼	31	51¼	
Keystone S&W 1½g	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
Kinney (GR) Co	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Kresge (SS) ¾ag	1	24	24	24	
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	30½	30½	30½	
Kroger Grocery (2)	3	31½	31	31½	— ⅛

L

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Industry Cuts War Contracts Profit Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—American industry has made commitments for refunds to the Federal Government of nearly $4,000,000,000 of excessive profits under renegotiation of war contracts, Government spokesmen disclosed.

The agreements were effected by the price adjustment agencies of War, Navy and Treasury Departments and the Maritime Commission.

Maurice Karker, chairman of the War Department Price Adjustment Board, at a joint press conference of the price adjustment officials, praised industry for its attitude toward renegotiation.

The co-operation of the general run of manufacturers doing war work, he said, was "as remarkable" in the price adjustment field as was industry's fine record in production.

Up to July 31 commitments for excessive profits refunds amounted to $3,955,845,000. Through direct recoveries and price reductions the Army was credited with $2,743,500,000; Navy $1,103,143,000; Treasury $2,460,000, and the Maritime Commission $106,742,000.

A joint statement by the price negotiators said this figure does not include those savings resulting from lower prices in successive contracts, not susceptible of accurate measurements, or even an approximate estimation, but savings undoubtedly many times greater than the measurable recoveries and price reductions in existing contracts making up the figures here presented."

The statement added that of the total recoveries for the 15 months since authorization of the price adjustment boards and their associated agencies, $1,787,923,000 represented commitments for cash refunds and $2,167,922,000 for price reductions for future deliveries on existing contracts.

Wholesalers' Sales Increase to Record Of $96,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rising prices pushed wholesalers' sales last year to a record $96,000,000,000—14 per cent above the 1941 volume of $85,000,000,000 — the Commerce Department reported.

Such sales for the first six months of this year were estimated at $49,178,000,000, or a six per cent increase over the same period of 1942.

But while dollar volume gained 14 per cent last year, wholesale prices were up 13 per cent, and for the first half of this year prices increased an additional seven per cent, indicating a slight decline in quantity of goods sold.

The department's monthly publication, Survey of Current Business, said wholesalers' sales henceforth will be limited primarily by available new supplies and to some extent by the amount that inventories can be further depleted. It added that in contrast to retailers, wholesalers did not accumulate large excess stocks during 1941 and 1942.

American Telephone Declares Dividend Of $2.25 on Common

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. today declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share on the capital stock, the same amount as had been paid in each quarter of every year since 1922.

The dividend will be paid on Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 15. The disbursement entails more than $42,000,000 and will go to some 650,000 stockholders.

U. S. Gypsum Net $1.98

CHICAGO (AP)—United States Gypsum Company, building material manufacturer, reported net profit of $2,645,825, equal to $1.98 a common share, for the six months ended June 30 compared with revised net profit of $3,674,480, equal to $2.01 a common share, in the like months of 1942.

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Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5⅝	6⅝
American Barge Line Co	9½	10½
American Hardware Co	26⅜	28⅜
American Manufacturing	34½	37½
American Manufac 5 pf	85¾	..
American Wringer Co	6½	7⅜
†Amoskeag Company	33¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	2⅜	2¼
Arlington Mills	47¼	50
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27	29
Atomobile Banking Corp A	1½	2¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅜	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22⅜	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	100½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	5	6
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13	14⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	64¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36½	38½
Brown Co	1.85	2.15
Brown Co pf	30¾	32¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	31¼	34
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	16½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	35	37¾
Cornel Dubilier	16½	18½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	29¼	31
Dewey & Albany Chemical Co	27	29½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24	26
Draper Coroporation	76¾	79¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¾	18
Eastern Corporation	6⅝	7¼
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅜	20¼
Exolon Co	8⅝	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	10⅞	12
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	42½	45½
Fruit of the Loom	19½	21
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅝	16
General Machinery	23¼	25½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9½	10¾
Goodall Worsted Company	35	38
Graton & Knight Co	11¼	12½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	88¾	93¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30½	33
Great Northern Paper Co	32¼	34¼
Greenfield Tap & Die 16 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T & D 1-.50 cv pf	115	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10⅜	11⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16⅞	18⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co fp B	16⅞	18½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18½	20
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	29¾	31¾
International Machine Tool	⅛⅝	7½
Keith George E Co	42	..
Kendall Company	8¾	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	17⅞	19½
Landers Frary & Clark	34⅜	36¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	20⅞	22⅝
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5⅞	8¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	103	107
Marathon Paper Mills	39½	42¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	56	59¼
Merck & Co	41¾	43½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	113	117
Merrimack Manufacturing	37¾	41¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	61¾	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	22¼
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6⅞	8½
Nashawena Mills	13½	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33	36
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68½	72¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	24½	26¼
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¼
National Shirt Shops	11⅞	12⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	58¼	61¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	40¾	..
Nicholson File Company	33½	35⅝
Nonquitt Mills	29¾	33
Ohio Finance	9¼	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41½	44½
Parker Appliance	12⅝	14½
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	87½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅞	4⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25¾	27¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25¼	27⅞
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	35	37¾
Submarine Signal Co	24¾	27¼
Tampax Inc	4⅜	5⅜
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅞	3⅜
United Elastic Corp	14½	15⅝
U S Envelope Company	55¾	59½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	112	117
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	49¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	24¾	27¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅝	11
Warren Bros Class B	35¼	38¼
Warren Bros Class C	9¼	10¼
West Point Manufacturing	44½	47¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅝	13⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	..
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110¾	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107¾	109¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	104	105½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	102¾	104¾
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	105¼	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	110¼	111¾
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¾	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	101¾	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107	108½

Public Utility Stocks

Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Lt $7 pf	98¾	100¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	87¾	90¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	104¾	108¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	10	106¼
General Water G & El $3 pf	39¾	42¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98¾	102¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	100¾	104¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100¾	104¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¼	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	87	105
No States Power Del 6 pf	61¾	64¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	67¾	70¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113	117
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	112¾	116¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	91¾	94¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	98¼	101¾
Public Service Ind	16	17½
Public Service Ind 8 pf	101½	104½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	105¾	109¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¼	104⅝
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	103¾	108¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	12½	13½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	17¼	18⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	..
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	99¾	103¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15¼	16⅝

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17⅞	19½
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6¼	7⅛
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Central Maine Power 7 pf	115½	120¼
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	89½	..
Conn Light & Power	36¼	38½
Eastern Utilities Asso	31¾	33¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	21	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¼	39
Green Mountain Power pf	61¼	65½
Hartford Electric Light	47¾	50¾
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12	13¾
Holyoke Water Power	16½	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	36	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39½
Lynn Gas & Electric	74¼	78
Mass Power & Light pf	14½	16½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¼	33¾
Narragansett Elec pf	58	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17½	18⅞
N E Power Assn 6 pf	49¼	51¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	74¾	76¾
N-E Public Serv $6 pr ln	70½	73¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21½	23½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20½	22¾
Newport Electric	19¾	21½
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106½	111½
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	9¼
Springfield Gas Light	16¾	18
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	90	..
Western Mass Companies	22½	24½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	30	31¼
Bank of New York (14)	320	..
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48½	50¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88½	91½
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	95¾	99¼
Chase National (1.60)	36	38
Chemical Bank & Tr (1.80)	43½	47¾
Commercial (3)	307	317
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	14½	16
Corn Exchange & Trust (2.40)	44½	47
Empire Trust (3)	76	80
First National (80)	1465	1495
Guaranty Trust (12)	300	307
Irving Trust (.60)	13¾	14¾
Kings County (80)	1400	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	33½	35¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44½	47
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	85	94
National City (1)	33⅞	35⅝
New York Trust (3½)	87½	91½
Public (1½)	29½	30
Title Guaranty & Trust	4½	5¼
United States (80a)	1195	1360

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	47½	49¾
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	45	49½
Pilgrim Trust (3)	23¾	25½
Second National (4)	125	133
†State Street Trust (8)	260	..
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	11
United States Trust pf (.90)	15	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	49½	54½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bang.
‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (.340)	41¾	44¼
Continental Illinois (4)	96½	100½
First National Chicago (10)	342	350
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33½	34¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	147½
Aetna Insurance (1.00a)	84¼	86¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36¾
Agricultural (2a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	22¾	24¾
American Casualty Company	11⅞	13
American Equitable (1)	19⅝	21½
American Insur Newark (½a)	15	16¾
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	56¾	59¾
American Reserve	15½	17
American Surety (2½)	60¼	62¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7½	8½
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	86½	91½
Boston (16a)	595	620
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (1g)	18¼	20¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	37½	39½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39⅝	42¼
Federal (1.40)	43¾	47¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	67½	71½
Fireman Fund (S F) (3)	85	89
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12¾	13½
Franklin Fire (1a)	28¼	30¼
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	51½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18½	20½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (1½)	19½	11¼
Great Am Insurance (1a)	29¾	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	27¼	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¾	101¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43½	46½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30¾	32¾
Homestead (½g)	16¼	18¼
Insurance Co North America (2½a)	83¼	84¾
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8½	10
Maryland Casualty	5½	5⅞
Mass Bond (3½)	73¾	77¼
Merchants & Mfg Inc (.40)	7¼	8¼
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	48¼	51¼
National Fire (2)	61¼	64¼
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	9
National Union (3a)	188	198
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	36½	38½
New Brunswick (1½a)	33¼	35¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46¼	48¾
New York Fire (.80)	14¾	16½
North River (1)	25¾	27½
Northeast Insurance	5½	6¼
Northern (3a)	94½	99
Pacific Fire (5)	109	114
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¼	48¾
Peerless Casualty Company	11¾	13½
Phoenix (2a)	88	92
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Proividence-Washington (1a)	36¾	37½
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075g)	5¾	7¼
Republic Insurance Co Tex(1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (Paul) Insurance (1.20a)	23	25
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	303	313
Seaboard Surety (½g)	51¾	54¼
Security (1.40)	36½	38½
Springfield (4½a)	126½	132
Standard Accident	69	72¾
Travelers (16)	487	502
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36¾	38¾
United States Fire (2)	50½	53¼
United Stiaes Guarantee (1.80a)	77	82
Westchester (1.20a)	33¾	35½

a-Also extra or extras. e-Paid last year. g-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.25	3.55
Amerex Holding	24.875	26.375
American Business Shares	3.20	3.50
Axe Houghton Fund	13.14	14.13
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.33	103.47
Boston Fund	16.27	17.49
Broad Street Investing	36.87	39.05
Bullock Fund	14.07	15.42
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.75
Century Shares Trust	27.94	30.04
Chemical Fund	9.71	10.51
Christiana Securities Co	2270.00	33.70
Commodity Corp	8.94	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.25	37.00
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.71	21.17
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.69	12.55
Equitable Invest Corp	28.93	31.11
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.375	32.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.40	18.73
Fund Investors Inc	30.48	32.44
General Capital	31.12	33.54
General Investors Trust	5.06	5.45
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.58	21.05
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.92
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 33.33	S-1	.... 36.34
B-2 .... 28.74	S-2	.... 13.71
B-3 .... 18.72	S-3	.... 10.48
B-4 .... 10.19	S-4	.... 4.43
K-1 .... 16.71	K-2	.... 18.75
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	91.80	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.40	....
Maryland Fund	4.20	4.60
Mass Invest Tr	20.41	21.95
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.03	10.78
Mutual Invest	10.41	11.38
Nation Wide Voting	E1.25	1.37
New England Fund	11.94	12.87
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.25	20.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.47	.52
Putnam Fund	13.18	14.15
Quarterly Income Shrares	5.95	6.40
Railway & Light Sec	11.625	13.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.45	3.70
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.14	90.94
Spencer Trask Fund	13.90	14.75
State Street Invest	77.45	83.22
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.41	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	15.91	17.50

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.62	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.59	....
Diversified Tr C	3.85	....
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.80	5.33
Nation Wide Sec	2.55	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	3.03	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.61	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.55	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.15	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.375	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.25	2.625
First Boston Corp	22.875	24.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	118	123
Liberty Aircraft	9⅞	11
N E Airlines	7¼	8¼
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6½	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 18

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
European			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$8.24
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2511	.2506	.7187
Brazil—cruzeiro‡‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.4585
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.4180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9075	.9075	1.690
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ‡Paper rate. **1938 average. xNominal.

American Machine Net

NEW YORK (AP)—American Machine & Foundry Co. reported net income for the six months ended June 30 of $519,150, equal to 53 cents per capital share. Including earnings from International Cigar Machinery, the net profit was $862,838, or 60 cents per share. Profit for the same period last year, including International Cigar Machinery income, was $851,597, or 58 cents a share.

6% INCOME

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HODGDON & CO. 31 STATE ST. BOSTON

More Interest Is Shown In Reconversion

NEW YORK (AP) — Industries which would profit most quickly from a return to peacetime business were outlined by Fitch Investors Service, which prepares analyses of companies and securities.

Investors are showing an increasing interest in the problems of reconversion, it commented, regardless of official urging against overconfidence.

The analysis drew a sharply defined line between manufacturing and distributing activities, pointing out the former had the greatest problems.

"Most favorably situated from the conversion standpoint," it asserted, "are those industries which have been able to continue their regular lines, both for the armed forces and for civilian consumption.

"In a somewhat more difficult position will be industries which have greatly expanded due to war demand.

"Most difficult of all will be the problems of industries whose major outlet has been for direct war purposes, with the government their only customer."

The great question for all, it added, will be postwar consumer demand; which businesses will find an immediate civilian desire to buy, and which will meet sales resistance.

Here is the way the Fitch analysis grouped industries:

Most favorably situated—Advertising, air transport, chain and department stores, distillers, food products, finance companies, gold mining, mail order, motion pictures, oil producing and refining, radio, soft drinks, sugar, shoes, textiles, tobacco and utilities.

Listed as having no direct conversion problem but facing some shortages—Building materials, can manufacturing, cosmetics, floor coverings, furniture, paper and paper products, tires and rubber products.

Able to start production, possibly within three to six months, and anticipating good demand—Agricultural equipment, automobiles and trucks, auto parts and accessories, household and office equipment.

Industries with increased output as a result of war—Alloy steels, aluminum, bituminous coal, copper, lead, magnesium, machine tools, plastics, steel, sulphur and sulphuric acid.

Out-and-out war industries—Aircraft, aircraft engines, arms of all types, explosives, munitions, military precision instruments, tanks and other military vehicles.

Called U. S. Bonds Exchangeable After Third Loan Drive

WASHINGTON (AP)—Holders of the 3¼ per cent Treasury bonds of 1943-45, which have been called for redemption Oct. 15, will be given an opportunity to exchange their called bonds for other securities shortly after the close of the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan drive.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced this over the week end in detailing terms and conditions of the 2½ per cent and 2 per cent bonds, and the ⅞ per cent certificates of indebtedness, which will be sold during the third drive, beginning Sept. 9.

Holders of the called 3¼ per cent bonds, other than commercial banks, will be given the option of exchanging for either the 2 per cent or 2½ per cent bonds. Commercial banks will be permitted to exchange their holdings for the new 2 per cent bonds. In all cases exchanges will be made par for par with interest adjustments to Oct. 15.

The 2½ per cent and 2 per cent bonds, and the certificates of indebtedness, as well as series F and G United States war bonds and series C Treasury notes, will be available during the third drive for suscription by individuals, insurance companies, savings banks, savings and loan associations, and all other classes of subscribers except commercial banks.

Mr. Morgenthau earlier had announced that the loan would be sold entirely to nonbanking investors. In keeping with this objective, the circulars governing the 2 per cent bonds and the certificates of indebtedness, contain a request that commercial banks not purchase, and that subscribers not trade in these securities until 10 days after the close of the drive, or until after the books are closed on an offering of the same or similar securities for the exclusive subscription of commercial banks.

The 2½ per cent bonds may not be held by commercial banks before Sept. 15, 1953.

Life insurance companies may subscribe during the drive to the 2½ per cent and 2 per cent bonds and defer payments until Nov. 1. Other subscriptions will be on a cash basis.

The 2½ per cent and 2 per cent bonds and the certificates of indebtedness will be dated Sept. 15, 1943. The 2½ per cent bonds will mature Dec. 15, 1969, but are callable Dec. 15, 1964; the 2 per cent bonds will mature Sept. 15, 1953, but are callable Sept. 15, 1951; the certificates, known as series E of 1944, will mature Sept. 1, 1944.

U. S. Fire Losses Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Board of Fire Underwriters reported fire losses in the United States in July amounted to $23,016,000, an increase of $4,016,000 over July, 1942. The total in June was $26,854,000.

Dangers of Inflation Appear Already Beginning to Abate

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the end of the European war at least approximately in sight, and Washington authorities beginning to work on demobilization plans, the dangers of inflation already begin to abate.

Perhaps the best sign of this is the general fear that unemployment may cross up the works as soon as war contracts begin to be terminated and the soldiers begin to come home. All hands are concerned with some method of softening the impact on the national economy of widespread contract terminations, while President Roosevelt took occasion in a recent speech to outline present plans for bridging the period of demobilization for the American soldier—a subject which, whatever may be said against Mr. Roosevelt's political habits seemed quite timely and by no means necessarily a campaign subject.

At the same time the stock market has been engulfed in the sharpest decline since the present bull market began in April, 1943, and this decline is clearly due to concern lest there be a sharp falling off in business and therefore in earnings for the "war stocks."

Deflationary in Implication

It may have escaped some observers that these concerns—over contract cancellations, unemployment of returned soldiers, and declining business—are deflationary in implication.

It would hardly be possible for the general price structure to continue rising—that is, for the supply-demand situation to continue tight and bullish—if there is to be widespread unemployment of men and machinery.

Such conditions may, in fact, very shortly take material form in a relaxation of certain shortages and of some of the upward pressure on living costs. For one thing, there probably still remain a few caches of goods along the channels of distribution which are being held out for higher prices or greater scarcity, and the prospect of peace may cause these to be dumped into the channels of commerce. For another, some civilians who may still be hoarding when and what they can, may now begin to use up their hoards rather than continue trying to buy everything in sight.

Of course not all opinion looks to postwar depression. Many expect that the huge backlog of demand for automobiles, railroad equipment, household and hotel maintenance, refrigerators, radios, and other hard goods, will make for a prolonged prosperity as did the postponed demand for goods and services after World War I within a few months after the Armistice.

The U. S. Steel Corporation recently issued a brochure guessing the postwar demand for steel at very high levels, particularly from the automobile industry. The Department of Commerce in April issued "Markets After the War" which anticipates very large public demand.

Savings of $100,000,000,000

In fact Commerce, Treasury, and SEC figures indicate "savings" of round $50,000,000,000 by the American public this year which, added to those of the previous three years would make an unspent total of some $100,000,000,000 available to buy goods and services as soon as they are on the market, if not earlier.

And along the same line of thought the National Resources Planning Board, while it laid out an extensive program of job-making plans, guessed that the demand for many things would outrun supply for some time and make continued rationing and price control necessary, and no economic crystal-gazers seem to have seriously challenged this general probability.

On the other hand there is certain to be very large industrial capacity released when the war is over. Ten or fifteen million people are working on war production. A recent official guess is that something round 10,000,000 unemployed may be expected after the war ends, consisting of these people plus the demobilized soldiers.

Against this fear can be set two important facts. One is that conversion is likely to be very gradual—perhaps just as gradual as the original conversion. Conversion has already started in the railroad equipment industry, with Baldwin and American converted back from tanks to locomotives; and no one expects the war to end in Europe and Asia at the same time. And gradual re-conversion may take up the slack even though there may be only rare cases of continuance of war output merely to keep people employed.

And for another thing, there are now close to 10,000,000 people now working who would probably prefer to quit anyway—including nearly 5,000,000 women, 2,000,000 teen-age workers, perhaps 1,000,000 retirement-age workers, and perhaps as many as 2,000,000 young men who would like to finish college.

More than that, American industry is now working nearer 50 than 40 hours a week, and part of the cut in war output might be indirectly taken up by shorter hours.

Feats Mutually Exclusive

The point of all these guesses is not so much, however, to determine whether there will be a boom or a bust after the war. It is to point out that two fears which the U. S. public now faces are mutually exclusive—depression and inflation.

If there are to be millions of unemployed, it will be because of conditions which will make further inflation almost impossible. And if the cost of living continues to mount, it will be because of a heavy demand which, with any kind of gradualness in the war-to-peace conversion, would make unemployment almost nonexistent.

A strong reason for discounting long-term inflation lies in the extraordinary advance in the industrial arts which the war has prompted. Plastics and electronics alone, out of the whole range of new products and techniques, make possible vast improvements in quality and reductions in cost of postwar housing, transportation, clothing, travel, and so on.

The possibility that in a generation after the war plastics may replace metals as the dominant material remains to be settled but it is certain that industry can, through the stimulus war has given to its arts, provide vastly better quality in all kinds of consumer goods and services.

This may give the cost-of-living statisticians great trouble. Just as it was difficult to compare the cost of a 1918 car with that of a car of 1942, if fair allowance is made for quality, so it may be difficult to compare the homes, clothes, food, and other outlays of 1946 with those of 1939.

After proper allowance for quality, it seems likely that living costs will fall rather than rise, in terms of comfort and convenience obtainable per man-hour of work.

U. S. Financial Aid Held Secondary To Rehabilitation Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Peace plans based on the attempt to make it possible for more people to enjoy the Four Freedoms does not mean that the United States shall play Santa Claus to the world, according to Henry H. Heimann, executive

Allies Rush Their Training Of Military Administrators

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—The War Department is today steadily expanding its military government training program to provide administrators and specialists for the fast-moving AMGOT as the Anglo-American armies prepare to invade new territories of "Fortress Europe."

With AMGOT—Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory—now in full control in Sicily, both American and British training schools are hustling to turn out new experts for the military regimes which will follow the invasion forces when they land in France, Italy, the Balkans or elsewhere on the rim of Hitler's beleaguered citadel.

In receipt of daily reports on AMGOT operations overseas, the War Department and the School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va., are instituting some slight modifications in instruction, dictated by field experience in Sicily. On the whole, however, officials are finding that the courses of studies laid down under the direction of Brig. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham, school head, are proving their soundness in close-to-battlefield operations.

Program Faces Expansion

Where the original program at Charlottesville called for training of a limited number of officers ranging from captain to colonel as the need expands the War Department is seeking qualified candidates down to and including the rank of second lieutenant and is combing all branches of the service.

New schools have been opened up in more than half a dozen of the nation's largest universities including Harvard, Yale, Pittsburgh, Michigan, Chicago and Leland Stanford for the new training which was inaugurated May 29 to prepare specialists and assistant administrators of enemy territory.

Candidates are sought who have such qualifications as knowledge of a foreign language, past residence in a foreign country, graduation from a college or professional school, ability to deal effectively with persons in difficult and complex situations, or solid experience in administrative legal, technical, commercial, industrial, labor and employment fields.

Meanwhile, as AMGOT is girded for service in wider European and eventually Asiatic areas, Army officials are to allay apprehensions expressed recently among the European governments-in-exile that the Ango-American Military Governments will persist for long periods in Europe after the fighting forces have moved on. A spokesman affirmed today that civilian regimes would most certainly take over from the AMGOT in each area as soon as the need for military supervision was past.

How It Operates

"When military necessity ceases and civilian government can take control, government by the military authorities comes to an end," Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, told a recent graduating class.

The military governments, it is stressed, are established to operate in situations where civilian populations have been uprooted, their homes wrecked and means of obtaining food gone—and where as a consequence of their bewilderment the advancing armies must get them off the roads and into shelter and provide them with food and means of taking care of themselves, lest they block Army transportation and in other ways become military liabilities.

But it is added, that the schools of military government do not turn out military governors. The commanding general is the only military governor, while school grduates are administrative officials or junior officers in the military regimes—not policy-makers or "gauleiters."

The new enlarged training program supplementing that at Charlottesville is divided into two phases. The first, of four weeks' duration, is conducted at the Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Custer, Mich., and covers the fundamentals of theory and practice of military government. The second phase is of 12 weeks' duration and is given at the big universities mentioned.

Covers Specialized Training

Each university offers a course of special training dealing with a particular country or area, designed to make AMGOT specialists and administrative assistants out of material ranging from shavetails to majors. Courses are directed by American political scientists, historians, language experts and technicians.

The War Department declines to make known the specific areas and countries under study, or the number of students now being enrolled.

Officers selected to attend are chosen with a view to their ability to serve in capacities including public administration, public works and utilities, public safety, fiscal operations including currency control, banking, accounting and social insurance; economics including agriculture, industry, commerce, natural resources, labor, price control and rationing; public welfare, education, public relations, communications, and law.

Courses start at the University of Pittsburgh and Chicago on Sept. 1. Courses at Harvard and Yale began July 1 and at Michigan and Leland Stanford on Aug. 1.

Canada Aware of Recognition Quebec Conference Implies

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Aug. 18—One of the features of the conferences held here behind echoless curtains, of special interest from the Canadian viewpoint is the fuller partnership being accorded this country in the strategic planning of the United Nations.

The Canadian Government has always been kept fully advised and has been consulted where practicable on military developments, but the participation in campaign planning is now more complete. It has always been recognized that the extent of this country's contribution to the common effort is limited by the relative size of its population and extent of resources and that if every member of the Allied nations had to be consulted on every contemplated military move the direction of the war would be unwieldy and inefficient.

The significance of the fact that Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and his War Cabinet conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and later with President Roosevelt and the Canadian chiefs of services, discussing plans with United States and British Army, Navy, and Air Force leaders, is not being lost on Canadians. They see in it a form of recognition of the part Canada has played and will be playing in the conflict.

Historic Spot

It may be said that Quebec from its geographical position is a convenient and logical place to hold these meetings, but many Quebecois will undoubtedly be stirred by the thought that this momentous conference in this desperate struggle is being held almost on the very spot where the Governors of New France directed their councils of state.

The conference, it is believed, will put a brake on the easy-going optimism that has become prevalent. Mr. Churchill has just denied categorically the rumor that he had said that the war would be over by Christmas. Good news from the war fronts has made a great many persons feel that the war is practically won and that this conference is pretty much a "victory" get-together.

Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Price Board, recently expressed anxiety on the whole system of economic control. A check on complacency which would make many persons think a little less about the irritation they might feel over the living restrictions imposed by war would strengthen support of the present Government.

Nothing of the military plans arranged at the conference will be divulged—that is certain—but it is obvious enough that the primary aim of the conference is an intensification of the Allied offensive and this means for Canada as well as the larger powers a concentration of the country's entire resources in the prosecution of a genuinely total war.

As far as Canada is concerned, this is already being reflected in the spread of military service to new categories, stricter and more systematic combing of industry for men of military age, further calls on women for the war plants and in the general stiffening of manpower regulations.

As has already been rumored, it is entirely logical, although, naturally, no official word is forthcoming, that Canada's overseas army, which has been so long in training and sections of which have already had battle experience at Dieppe and in Sicily, must be considered in future Allied operations.

A cardinal part of the defense program will of necessity be keeping this force fully reinforced. While the Army, which for so long has been relatively in the background, will probably hold the center of the stage, efforts will be redoubled to keep up the flow of recruits to the Air Force which has been playing a telling role in the bombing of German and Italian cities. The same will be true of the Navy.

194,500 More Men For Navy in '43

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP) — The naval services, according to present expansion plans, will take an additional 194,500 officers and men during the remaining months of this year.

Figures given out by Secretary Frank Knox Aug. 17 showed the total strength of the Navy, Marine, Corps, and Coast Guard, including women's reserves but exclusive of nurses and temporary Coast Guard reservists, now stands at 2,666,500. By the year's end, this will have been increased to 2,861,000.

These statistics were made public:

Present size of the Navy—150,000 officers, 2,000,000 enlisted men. By year end—200,000 officers, 2,090,000 enlisted men.

Marine Corps, present strength—25,000 officers, 335,000 enlisted men. By year end—29,000 officers, 370,000 enlisted men.

Coast Guard, present strength—8,500 officers, 148,000 enlisted men. By year end—10,000 officers, 162,000 enlisted men.

The figures were supplied by naval public relations after Secretary Knox had been questioned concerning personnel strength at his press conference.

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ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

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BELMONT, MASS.—Permanent adult tenants desired; 6-room upper apt. and garage avail. Sept. 1; trees; attractive street; single residential area; 20 min. to Park St.; reasonable; shown by appointment. Tel. Bel. 0468.

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WANTED UNFURNISHED, N. Y. C., Riverside Drive or near, 5 or 6 rooms; 3 adults; $80. Write Box P-33, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Housekeeping apartment or small house, furnished or unfurnished, for two adults and one child, September 15th; if desired could exchange for attractive house suburban Philadelphia; convenient transportation. W. L. Mudge, Jr., 3711 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK—Lady share apartment with lady; separate access to kitchen and bathroom; cross ventilation; beautiful view. Watkins 9-5631.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS
Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Thoroughly experienced finger waver and manicurist. The Colonial Hairdressing Parlor. Write 116 So. Royal St., Alexandria, Virginia.

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A thoroughly equipped teacher of English, an experienced mathematics teacher and a successful teacher of history are being sought to lead and build up these departments in a New England preparatory school for boys that is being reorganized along unique lines specially adapted to replace outmoded educational systems and meet postwar conditions affecting youth. The opportunity to render service is exceptional, but applicants must enjoy living and working with boys and, if married, the wife also must be eager to share in this character-development work. Write Box S-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high class hotel. Reply Box S-2, Suite 816, 625 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

FOREMAN, 10 years' machine shop experience, seeks position with organization wanting loyal service and this experience; 3A draft classification; Christian Scientist. Write 903 Bauer St., Hammond, Indiana.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the public schools of Boston will be held in The Teachers College, Boston, beginning Monday, August 30, 1943. An examination for Juvenile Adjustment teacher will be held in The Teachers College on August 31, 1943. Re-entrants will be examined in Major English only for Certificate VIII.

Examination for admission to the Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts will be held in the Parkman School, Broadway, between B and C Streets, South Boston, on Monday, August 30, 1943, beginning at 9 A. M.

Address all questions in regard to these examinations to the Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

Philip J. Bond
Chief Examiner

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623 Valley Road Phone:
Upper Montclair MO. 3-1588

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
Washington Florist Inc.
"Flowers for All Occasions"
Strictly Highest Grade Cut Flowers
Wedding and Floral Designs at Short Notice
Mitchell 2-0621 565 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	I	S	T	E	R	S
O	▨	T	O	M	▨	I
M	E	A	N	I	N	G
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R	▨	V	A	T	▨	T
I	C	A	R	I	U	S

NEW JERSEY

NUTLEY

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Clifton Paterson Radburn Nutley Bloomfield
Garfield Rutherford E. Rutherford Wallington Belleville Carlstadt
Phone PASSAIC 3-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: 6-2956-J2. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

Gray's Florist
Flowers for Every Occasion
Bonded member of Florist Telegraph Delivery service
Route 29 and Mt. Ave. N. Plainfield, N. J.
Plfd. 6-1468

VOGEL and TANZER
Fancy Groceries—Choice Meats
Use SPRY for Baking
Use RINSO for Cleaning and Washing
South Avenue, Cor. Berckman Street
Tel. PL. 6-9373 Prompt Delivery

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive Hairdressing
318 Park Avenue
Telephone PL 6-3621
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Garments Fitted to Every Type of Figure
(Camp Belts)
Phone Plfd. 6-2182
186 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Piano Organ Poetry
FLORENCE I. DeWITT
One, Barnes Drive
Ridgefield Park, N. J. Ha. 2-0206-J

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

The Greenery Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
82 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0288
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

Ridgewood Rug & Furniture Co.
17 Chestnut St. Tel. RD. 6-0260
Furniture—Rugs—Linoleum
Rug Cleaning

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-2248
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-2346

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Lawn Seeds and Fertilizers
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-6130

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY (Continued)

SUMMIT

Siegel's Stationery Shop
Photo albums, scrapbooks. Excellent selection writing cases. Full line of gifts and accessories for men in service.
394 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-2191

UNION CITY

Dial—UNion 7-5120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.

WEEHAWKEN

PHONE:—UNION 7-3454
BAYER'S
Pastry Products
Wedding, Birthday and Party Cakes 4702 Park Avenue Weehawken, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 3-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
MILK
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
209 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8502

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS DRY CLEANING CURTAINS RUGS PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W X 2030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—Florist
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
309 East Fifth Street

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade.
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1402
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
906 Hamilton Street Phone 9687

Appel JEWELER
Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Shoes for MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
Scientific X-Ray Fitted

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1021 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6121
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLENG BOSS & MEYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

A. EVELYN WORST
TEACHER
Piano and Organ and Accompanist
41 No. 6th Street Phone 2-6579

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-62-307. Hours: 8:30 to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Meyer-Quality
is your guide to fine clothes, hats, shoes, haberdashery, for Men and Boys. Always reasonably priced.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

Frank, Rescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Brides, register the date of your wedding in our Bride's Bureau and get 130-page Bride's Book Free.

HARRISBURG

Harold's
VALLEY FORGE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232
"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"

Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
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PHILADELPHIA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Exile
THE MELLOW BEAUTY OF JEWELS WROUGHT IN STERLING SILVER will add charm and glamor, wherever they are worn.
Sterling Silver Brooches, from $2.50
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler American Gem Society

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

An Appreciation for the patronage of Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
CATHERINE KEEFE
Modiste
2016 Jenkins Arcade, Second Floor
ATLANTIC 9418 PITTSBURGH, PA.

GRAHAM-BEERBOWER LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Millwork
At South Park—the Playground of Pittsburgh
Broughton, Pa.
Tel. Carrick 2121

READING

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

During These Hot Summer Days Serve Saylor's Potato Salad, Pepper Cabbage, Baked Beans, etc.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

Cambrooke Exclusives Are Born For The Times . . . .
Cloth Coat with or sans fur collars and luxurious fur coats for Women, Misses and Juniors.
POMEROY'S

SCRANTON

H. R. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirto
Burschel
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely "I'm thinking of You"
Schultheis Florist
612 LINDEN STREET Phone 2036

SEWICKLEY

My! It's Good When It Comes From
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 881

Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
Attractive Glassware for Summer Entertaining
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

Hires Root Beer
WITH REAL ROOT JUICES
SELECT Food Market
PHONE 1100 FREE DELIVERY 540 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

SWARTHMORE

MOVE SAFELY
By J. C. Stilwell & Son
Old Furniture and New for Sale
Storage—Morton—SW. 0676

UPPER DARBY

Keep the Freshness of Your New Wardrobe by having us clean it.
DRY CLEANING
MENDING—TAILORING
SHOE REPAIRING
TERMINAL SHOE REPAIR
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg. Blvd. 3496

H. G. Torboss, Prop. Phone Blvd. 9840
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Complete line of House Paints, Kem-tone and Brushes.
Boulevard Sunoco Service
Springton and Marshall Roads

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOUL. 0197

COOL COMFORT in one of our
$10 COLD WAVES
$15 You'll say it is the most
$20 natural you've ever had.
National Hairdressers
90 S. 69th St. Boulevard 0281

SCHNEIDER'S
Candy and Ice Cream
Our Own Make
23 South 69th Street Blvd. 9971

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Drexel Hill, Pa.
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila., and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 2400

UPPER DARBY
East Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
Burchell 4200 607 SOUTH AVENUE
You Can Keep Cool in a Summer Suit
DASCH'S
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
Palm Beach Suits—$19.50
Air More Botany—$26.50
Washable Palm Beach Ties—$1.00
800 Wood Street, at South Avenue

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

A Verse for Today . . .

Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice.—EPH. 4:31

Words of Current Interest

Ahaz (Isa. 7:10)—*A'haz* (first a long, second short).

A king of Judah in the eighth century B. C., with whose reign is associated the Immanuel prophecy pronounced by Isaiah.

Aser (Luke 2:36)—*A'-ser* (a long, e as in maker).

Cleopas (Luke 24:18)—*Kle'-o-pas* (e long, o quick-long as in obey, a short).

Of the two disciples recorded as walking together to Emmaus, Cleopas alone is named; and no more about him is known than what Luke has set down.

Emmaus (Luke 24:13)—*E-ma'-us* (e short, a long, u clipped-short as in circus). By Webster's second choice, the accent may be transferred to the first syllable, *em'-a-us* (e short, a quick-long as in chaotic).

Ephraim (Micah 5:2)—*Ef'-ra-ta* (e short, both a's as in sofa).

Conjectured to be a district designation, adding a certain force to the name "Bethlehem."

Malignity—*Ma-lig'-ni-ti* (a as in sofa, first and third i's short, second clipped-short as in charity). *Gn*, as it occurs in the verb "malign," takes on the same pronunciation as it takes in "sign." But add *-ity* to form a noun, and each consonant recovers its proper value.

Classic Latin has *malignitas*, "ill will," and the meaning is inherited by the English derivative.

Mary (Luke 1:27)—*Mar'-i* (a as in care, i short). This is Webster's choice, and probably represents a wider American habit of pronunciation than the long *a* approved by Funk & Wagnalls. The latter pronunciation is more favored in New England, no doubt, than elsewhere. The New England rate of utterance, being traditionally rather moderate, tends to a lengthening of certain vowel quantities.

Publius Lentulus—*Pub'-li-us* (first u short, second clipped-short, i short) *len'-tu-lus* (e and second u short, first u as in unite).

"Lentulus" is the name of a Roman patrician family that takes part in politics and administration down through Republican, and into Imperial, times.

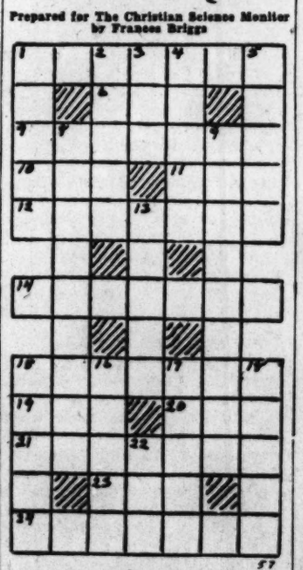
Brevities

Detroit News: We guess Bro. Willkie never stopped being a candidate. It's years since we saw him with a hat.

Indianapolis News: Beware of the fellow who says, "Of course, it's strictly none of my business, but I just thought you ought to know."—E. T. D.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Balaam, Scipio, and Trampas are characters in whose well-known novel?
6—Who is Maggie Tulliver's brother in "Mill on the Floss"?
7—What is the psychological content of anything?
10—Shade tree.
11—What is a diminutive of Alonso?
12—What are small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting?
14—What are reds laids on a roof to support the thatch?
15—What bird appears on State seal of Louisiana?
18—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
20—Unity.
21—What are used in paper currency as a protection against counterfeiting?
22—What is a large tub or cistern?
24—Who was father of Penelope?

Down
1—What are subjects of a Clare Boothe comedy?
3—What does a post card require which a postal card does not?
3—Ambergris is sold by what measure of weight?
4—What was first name of Gaboriau, French writer of detective stories?
5—What are conventional symbols which suggest an idea?
9—Who is heroine of opera "Tannhäuser"?
9—What is another name for Scandinavia?
13—Adelina was first name of what great singer?
13—Who is one of most intellectual of present-day pianists and an outstanding virtuoso?
16—The caterpillar is what?
17—What is a mammal of tropical American?
19—A calligraphist would be interested in what?
20—Organ of hearing.
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Monitor Camera Club from Gordon Converse

"Somewhere in the South Pacific"

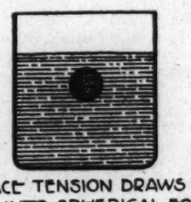
A sun-bleached tree trunk provides contrasts to the lush growth of those in the background. This "peaceful looking" spot is in the center of the combat zone and was snapped by a serviceman.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Water Rolls Up Into Drops on Greasy Surfaces?

If you have ever handled quicksilver (mercury) you probably noted that although a liquid, it does not wet your hand and (in small quantities) it tends to form almost completely spherical drops.

Mercury behaves in this manner because of the forces of cohesion, adhesion, and surface tension. Cohesion is the tendency of the molecules of a substance to cling together. Adhesion is their tendency to cling to other substances with which they come in contact. And surface tension may be compared to a thin, invisible, elastic membrane on the surface of a liquid tending to make the surface contract and become as small as possible.



SURFACE TENSION DRAWS OIL DROP INTO SPHERICAL FORM

The mercury does not wet your hand because the cohesion of its molecules is greater than the tendency of the mercury molecules to adhere to the flesh of your hand, and the strong surface tension of the mercury causes it to form little spheres. Large drops of mercury are not so spherical because the weight of the liquid tends to flatten them, the force of gravity to some extent overcoming surface tension.

The tendency of surface tension to form small quantities of liquids into spherical drops may readily be demonstrated. If a few drops of olive oil are added to a mixture of alcohol and water which has exactly the same density as the oil, the oil will be drawn by its own molecular forces into a sphere (a sphere being the shape that has the smallest area for a given volume) since the buoyant effect of the mixture of alcohol and water supports the globule of oil so that it is no longer distorted by the force of gravity.

Similarly, drops of water are formed by the action of surface tension, when the cohesion of the molecules of water is greater than their adhesion to the surface on which they are resting.

Water dropped on a clean pane of glass will spread out over the surface, wetting the glass, because its tendency to adhere to the glass overcomes the tendency of the water molecules to cohere or cling together. If, however, the surface on which the water is dropped is greasy, the water will not adhere to it readily and the surface tension of the water tends to form it into special droplets, just as mercury forms little liquid beads on a surface that it will not wet.

W. P. Keasbey.

Quotation

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity.—LAVATER

Apples in Decline

The per capita consumption of fresh apples has constantly declined since 1910 and that of fresh citrus fruits increased. The consumption of other fresh fruits has remained fairly constant.

"Sompin' Real Nice"

Lakewood, Ohio

For twenty years she had worked one day a week for a certain household. She had been treated with consideration and kindness and in the summer months, when the family went away, she had had vacations with half pay. She was grateful and often wished that she could do "sompin' real nice" for the family.

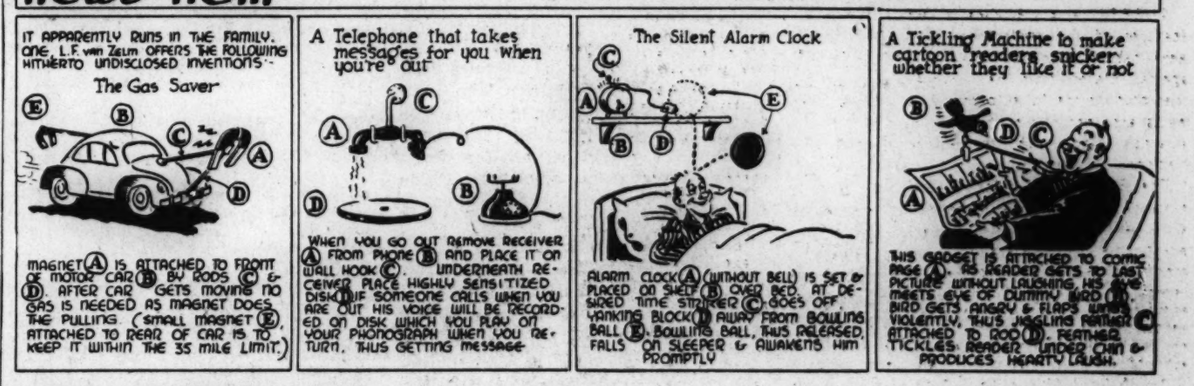
Then an opportunity occurred and she did—just that. During a period when no potatoes were to be had in the householder's district the worker arrived one morning with a bulky package of them in her arms. As she came into the kitchen, panting happily, her dark face was shining with satisfaction.

This expression of gratitude meant more than might be perceived on the surface. The potatoes had been bought at some distance from where the worker lived. They had been carried, first, to her home, then next day to the streetcar, again in the center of town where a transfer had to be made, and finally to her employer.

Sgt. Pilchock, U. S. Army

"Never mind giving me a dime, Miss Sergeant—just promise you'll save me all the box tops at your camp."

NEWS ITEM — BALTIMORE—WILLEM D. van Zelm OF THE GLENN MARTIN CO. HAS INVENTED & PATENTED A NEW TYPE CARGO PLANE


IT APPARENTLY RUNS IN THE FAMILY. ONE L.F. van Zelm OFFERS THE FOLLOWING HITHERTO UNDISCLOSED INVENTIONS—
The Gas Saver
MAGNET (A) IS ATTACHED TO FRONT OF MOTOR CAR (B) BY RODS (C) & (D). AFTER CAR GETS MOVING NO GAS IS NEEDED AS MAGNET DOES THE PULLING. (SMALL MAGNET (E) ATTACHED TO REAR OF CAR IS TO KEEP IT WITHIN THE 35 MILE LIMIT.)
A Telephone that takes messages for you when you're out
WHEN YOU GO OUT REMOVE RECEIVER (A) FROM PHONE (B) AND PLACE IT ON WALL HOOK (C). UNDERNEATH RECEIVER PLACE HIGHLY SENSITIZED DISK. IF SOMEONE CALLS WHEN YOU ARE OUT HIS VOICE WILL BE RECORDED ON DISK WHICH YOU PLAY ON YOUR PHONOGRAPH WHEN YOU RETURN. THUS GETTING MESSAGE
The Silent Alarm Clock
ALARM CLOCK (A) (WITHOUT BELL) IS SET & PLACED ON SHELF (B) OVER BED AT DESIRED TIME STARTER (C) GOES OFF YANKING BLOCK (D) AWAY FROM BOWLING BALL (E). BOWLING BALL, THUS RELEASED, FALLS ON SLEEPER & AWAKENS HIM PROMPTLY
A Tickling Machine to make cartoon readers snicker whether they like it or not
THIS GADGET IS ATTACHED TO COMIC PAGE (A) AS READER GETS TO LAST PICTURE WITHOUT LAUGHING, HIS EYE MEETS EYE OF DUMMY BIRD (B). BIRD GETS ANGRY & FLAPS WINGS VIOLENTLY, THUS JIGGLING RATHER (C) ATTACHED TO ROD (D). FEATHER TICKLES READER UNDER CHIN & PRODUCES HEARTY LAUGH.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Business Is Quiet*

By LE PELLEY

SUSIE ... THIS IDEA ISN'T GOING TO WORK — WE SHOULD HAVE THE LEMONADE OUT HERE ...
MAYBE YOU'RE RIGHT .. WE HAVEN'T SOLD ANY..
ORDERS TAKEN HERE
ICE COLD LEMONADE
ICE COLD LEMONADE
...KAPP...KAPP...
ICE COLD...
LEMONADE
I DON'T SUPPOSE IT WOULD HURT TO HAVE THAT LEMONADE WHERE WE COULD LOOK AT IT —
MAYBE WE SHOULD TAKE JUST A LITTLE SIP OF IT TO BE SURE IT'S ICE COLD —
YES... I GUESS THAT WOULD BE THE HONORABLE THING TO DO —
148 Cold LEMONADES

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Poser Is Right*

By RODGERS

While Blackie and I were discussing his problems, Jerry stuck his head through the door.
"You're just in time to help us out," I wagged.
Then I explained Blackie's predicament—
"Hum-m-that is a poser!" said Jerry.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Save the Pieces!*

By THE HAGERS

Two birds were struggling in the yard. "Here, boys, don't take this quite so hard."
"I found it first. It's for my nest." "Now, Jeep," said Peep, "you should not jest."
"What is this strip of tattered cloth That makes two friendly neighbors wrath?"
I only had to take one look— 'Twas off my bathrobe Claudette took.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Policy at Quebec

So far Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt have appeared to be proceeding on the conviction that the military fronts were more urgently important than the political fronts in this war. Allied victories have already vastly changed the aspects if they have not completely solved several major political problems, as for instance the status of the French Empire—and of Mussolini. But as the British and American leaders consult with their military chieftains at Quebec they must be aware that political strategy is lagging dangerously behind military planning.

The experience with Italy, where the Allies were unprepared to take full advantage of Mussolini's fall, underscored the experience in North Africa, where military successes enlarged the area of factional bickering. And the absence of Russia and China from Quebec accents the failure to achieve anything more than a temporary "vigilante" organization for military action. The advocates of planes before plans may contend that if British-American forces get to Berlin before the Red Army many of the ticklish political questions concerning the future of Europe will be settled. But will they?

British-American military successes on the Continent would have great influence upon the kind of peace that is to be made. They might prevent the spread of famine and chaos. They might stop any immediate sweep of Communism. They might persuade Russia to accept mediation of her claims in Poland and around the Baltic. They might pull the Balkans more into the orbit of western civilization. But how permanent would such results be?

How long is British-American military power to be exercised on the Continent? Just as soon as American and British forces were called home such settlements would begin to crumble. Even a ten-year occupation of Germany would not prevent erosion of such a peace—unless some more permanent form of international policing were established and the American and British peoples plainly indicated their readiness to fight to maintain the peace settlements.

Actually the shape of the peace is going to be determined by more lasting forces than the temporary action of a British-American posse. Moral forces, economic conditions and deep-lying social aspirations will in the long run shape Europe more vitally than can British-American military power momentarily applied to smash the Axis.

A stable peace will depend more on wise agreements with Russia, on forward-looking recognition of democratic social movements in occupied countries, and on freer trade arrangements than on any temporary British-American military successes in Europe. To outline such policies should certainly be as much a concern of the leaders at Quebec as are immediate military plans. And for the American people particularly the question of how they are going to "carry through," of how far they will go to maintain a more permanent police power is more worth while than speculation about new moves in the present "vigilante" operations.

Jane and Junior Enlist

World War Two, which has wrought numerous changes in small business, has also had its effect on not a few vacation-time "infant industries." The residential-street refreshment stand, owned and operated by Young America, Inc., which on sultry summer days offered ice-cold lemonade at one cent a glass, has become almost nonexistent, while the juvenile version of "The Greatest Show on Earth," where for ten pins one could watch daring young men on flying trapezes and view a menagerie of neighborhood pets, seems to have gone into winter quarters in the summertime.

While they are considered too young to work in airplane plants or war factories, Jane and Junior have, nevertheless, been taking the places of those who left their positions in order to work in these industries. When Mrs. Griggsby's yardman decided to try his hand at building bombers, she was able to find a substitute in Roger who lives next door. And when Mrs. Brown's "mother's helper" quit to take a job at the corner grocery, replacing a clerk who had been called into military service, she was able to get Sophomore Susan.

While the lemonade stand and the ten-pins circus have disappeared momentarily from the summer scene, with the coming of a more peaceful period they will return, "bigger and better than ever before."

Rickenbacker Knows

The Apostles, when they were working their greatest works, continued "with one accord," according to the second chapter of The Acts—that is, they were in complete agreement, of one mind, concerning their task, and they devoted themselves to it. The result of their harmonious endeavor was a tremendous growth in Christianity and its firm establishment and the working of what the world called miracles of healing.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, who knows something of the power of prayer from personal experience, says now—after returning from the European war fronts—that "only a miracle" can bring victory over Germany sooner than the Fall of 1944. But he adds:

> I have confidence in the possibility of that miracle, and the accomplishment of that miracle lies in the hearts, heads and hands of every American man, woman and child, and your faith in God.

What Captain Rickenbacker obviously means is that if every man, woman, and child in the United States will pray—in the best way he knows how—for a swift righteous outcome of the war, and will back up his prayers with practical devotion to the task on the home front, the "miracle" can be wrought.

It will not do, of course, to offer prayers for a quick victory and then take a few days off from the job at the plant to go fishing. One cannot expect an answer to his prayer if he then goes out on strike, chisels on gasoline, patronizes the black markets, fails to buy bonds, or does nothing for the war effort.

"Let thy deeds be thy prayer to God," wrote an American poet, and the Apostle James said: "Be ye doers of the word."

Recognition for French?

The device reportedly being oiled up at the Quebec Conference to make possible Anglo-American recognition of the French Committee for National Liberation reminds one of other useful inventions: the first thing one wants to ask about it is why it hadn't been adopted before.

It provides for recognition of the Committee as the authority in all French territory not occupied by the Nazis. Thus concern over the wishes of the people in metropolitan France need not obsess Allied statesmen. The Committee's status is limited to those areas where Frenchmen are free to speak their minds; when they are free to do so in France itself, elections will be held to determine the true popular leaders.

On this basis, recognition of the Committee is expected to be one of the first of the political items discussed at Quebec. If the Allies decide to recognize the group now formally headed by a joint presidency of Generals de Gaulle and Giraud, the move will be a belated recognition also of the claim that this group really does represent the views of most Frenchmen outside France. Since General de Gaulle has established his own political ascendancy within the Committee—through readjustments that made General Giraud commander in chief of all French forces—it will be difficult for diplomatists at Quebec to avoid an appearance of a further de Gaulle victory if recognition is granted.

Apparently the time has passed when the victory of one General or the other is viewed as a crucial matter. Possibly their personal relations have improved under the new allocation of functions in the Committee.

Recognition at Quebec would seem timely because of the need to assure Frenchmen that the Allies will not postpone a return of sovereignty to France any longer than is absolutely necessary, but also because it would help to clear up in many minds a growing confusion about the position of France in the postwar world. It has not been sufficiently acknowledged by United Nations leaders that this position must be one of great importance.

France is an indispensable member of the community of freedom-loving nations. Its Empire, which the United Nations are pledged to return to it, dovetails into that of Britain at many strategic points. It will not soon be forgotten that the Axis threat to the United States, as well as Britain, loomed greater with every successful aggression against French outposts. Possibly diplomatic recognition of the Committee will be followed by a more general recognition of the place which France can, with benefit to all, take in the postwar world.

And No Sign of a Silver Lining!

Badoglio's Gordian Knot

The Wide Horizon

By Dr. Howard Comfort

Former Director, American Friends Service Committee in Rome

Marshal Badoglio's dissolution of the Fascist Party, the Grand Council, the Special Tribunal for the Defense of the State, and the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations is a spectacular and logical step.

But a less conspicuous provision raises a set of very complicated and interesting questions. "Appropriate measures have been taken to insure the continuance of all the auxiliary educational and athletic institutions connected with the Party," it is announced. Those familiar with the completeness of Fascism's penetration of Italian life must wonder what these "measures" can be.

As its prime article of faith, Fascism repudiated Seneca's principle of "the less government, the better." It systematically and successfully engulfed into itself every detail of public and private life. Dozens of essential activities which are more or less free of governmental interference and control in the U. S. A. were relentlessly hewn to the Party-line by the "auxiliary institutions." The Government, i. e., the Party, provided the philosophy, financing, personnel and administration for all recreational facilities, education, public relief, health services, labor relations, journalism and everything else, including those branches of government which, like the judiciary, are often nominally exempted from partisanship. It was quite an achievement. In one capacity or another, the Duce and the Secretary of the Party have exercised continual direct and indirect control over the daily life of every private citizen in the Kingdom.

Only the Church escaped.

* * *

For better or worse, the Party was thus the structural center of a very complicated web. Ethically, this center could not be allowed to remain in place, but neither can it be removed without serious risk to the whole fabric. Badoglio's "appropriate measures" must involve much fevered effort to tie up loose ends on the domestic day-to-day front at the same time as he tries to conduct an unwilling people to the dismal conclusion of an undesired war.

Actually, many services continue to function with substantially the same personnel as before, minus the black shirts and Party buttons. Only those familiar with the job can carry on. Other services, like certain newspapers, promptly folded up and will not be missed. Still others, like some state-managed philanthropic and social-security activities, might temporarily and more or less informally be delegated to the Church—somewhat as the Fascist militia had already passed bodily into the Army.

But the answer is not so easy with some other very important enterprises like the Dopolavoro Recreation Movement and especially the strongly Fascist youth organizations. These must be kept running if only because of their significance to national morale in peace and war. Their millions of members must not be allowed to become idle, individualistic and disaffected. Yet they don't quite fit into the new framework. As mass-activities they need the magnetic personal leadership, ideals, slogans, emblems and ballyhoo which a prosaic and comparatively conservative constitutionalism is temperamentally and logically unable to supply.

* * *

To the Italians, the allusion to "educational and athletic institutions" probably conveys political overtones which are lost on us. Education and recreation are precisely the points of frequent acrimony between Fascism and the late Pope Pius XI. The present regime may not be hostile to the Vatican, but neither can it gamble politically on delegating the youth to the Church's supervision or, by withdrawing from the field, to create a vacuum which the Church would fill.

If Badoglio had all the time he wanted, he could probably resolve the Gordian Knot which Mussolini has skillfully been tangling for two decades. But as it is, he is compelled to swing a sword, as Alexander did before him, and it will be interesting to see what he achieves with some of the less glamorous but essential problems.

Our Readers Say—

General Badoglio

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since the appointment of General Badoglio as Chief of the Italian Government, there has been speculation in the United Nations' press and public opinion whether Badoglio and his government were Fascists or anti-Fascists.

In my opinion, General Badoglio and his government's relation to Mussolini and the Fascist Party are best characterized by Badoglio's recent appointment of Francesco Giunta as Governor of occupied Dalmatia. Giunta is an ultra-Fascist and a prototype of the worst Fascist terrorism, depravity, and corruption. Giunta is one of the most faithful followers of the Duce and completely devoted to him. For many years he was the Undersecretary of State in the Office of the Prime Minister and as such he performed the duty of Mussolini's private secretary.

As secretary of the Fascist Party in Trieste he did unprecedented harm to the Yugoslavs under Italy, and is responsible for many crimes, arson, and immense damage of private property of the Yugoslav citizens and their institutions. There is no doubt that the Yugoslavs after this war will ask that among the war criminals from Italy, Giunta be one of those ranking on the top of the record.

His appointment as Governor of Dalmatia is not only a bitter scorn to the Yugoslav population of this province, but also an impressive demonstration of the relation between the new Italian Government and the Fascist Party.

DR. IVAN M. TCHOK,
President, National Council of the Yugoslavs from Italy
New York

Arabs Discover Palestine

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have followed with great interest the series of articles on the Near East by Joseph G. Harrison, and I have been impressed by their fairness and accuracy. The Monitor has presented an objective statement of the case for a Jewish Homeland in Palestine as well as the nature and extent of Arab opposition.

The article which appeared on July 10 indicates, I believe, the blind spot in Arab political thinking. . . . It is apparent from this that Arabs believe American interest in Jewish aspirations in Palestine is confined to a few individuals and is merely a recent and humanitarian reflex to the Jewish tragedy in Europe.

For the record, it should be recalled that the Balfour Declaration had the approval of President Wilson; every succeeding President has voiced his sympathy. . . .

It would seem the Arabs did not come to discover the importance of Palestine until after the Jews began to rebuild that long-neglected country. Consequently, they may not be completely aware of America's historical and abiding interest in that development.

CARL HERMANN VOSS
Executive Secretary,
Christian Council on Palestine
New York

"Drifting Is the Word"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Anent the article by Mr. Canham on the scarcity of newsprint paper, this subscriber would offer the following recommendation: That all reputable newspapers refrain from publishing unconfirmed, indefinite, unauthoritative and misleading "pieces" on these two subjects:—

1. To draft fathers, or not to.
2. To get more gas, or less (if possible).

The amount of useless, uninformative, and frankly undependable trash which is printed on these two subjects—and which serves no good purpose—is amazing, considering the generally high standards of many of our daily papers. The weary reader's hopes are up one edition and down the next, ever on the lookout for the proverbial "straw" which might indicate whither we are drifting.

And drifting is the word!

Newton, Mass. CLARENCE M. LUTHER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Is the Vatican Acting as Intermediary?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Are the United Nations using the Vatican as an intermediary in present critical negotiations with Italy?

Officially, no light has been shed on this question now in many American minds. Secretary of State Cordell Hull has insisted, for the record, that all negotiations to date have been in the hands of the military. The only surrender terms published by the United Nations have been those advanced by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Yet from various short-wave radio reports, the feeling grows that negotiations are stirring within the walls of Vatican City that may or may not be obtaining the ear of United Nations officials.

There is no doubt here that the Vatican would like to be the agency to bring about peace between the United Nations and Italy, but whether it could be successful in such an assignment remains extremely doubtful for several reasons.

One reason is the considerable opposition that such a move would stir up in the United States. Spokesmen for some liberal groups have already pointed out that the United Nations are pledged by the Atlantic Charter to encourage the growth of democracy. They doubt that this could be done under the auspices of the Vatican.

* * *

The second reason is the unfriendly relationship between the Vatican and Communist Russia. Despite rumors of diminishing antagonism between Soviet Russia and the Papacy since the dissolution of the Communist Internationale, it can hardly be expected that Stalin is ready to negotiate through the Vatican. Indeed, there are intimations that the delicate relations of the United States and Great Britain with Russia might be strained still further should the latter interpret negotiations within the Vatican as an attempt to by-pass Moscow's participation.

A third deterrent to the Vatican's role as a peacemaker is the difficulty that might be encountered within Italy itself. Italy is generally regarded throughout the world as a Roman Catholic nation, which it is, but at the same time there are many anti-clericals among its many people. The opposition that kept the Pope shorn of much of his temporal power from 1870 to 1929 has never entirely subsided. The Lateran Accord that brought about peace between the Vatican and the Italians was signed by Mussolini, but Mussolini is no longer in authority. What forces will finally emerge victorious from the present turmoil within Italy and what their attitude toward the Vatican will be no one knows.

Americans were quick to suspect that the Vatican might be engaged in negotiations with Italy because of the relations President Roosevelt has had with the Holy See. The United States and the Vatican do not have formal diplomatic relations but Myron Taylor has made trips there as the President's personal emissary and has left there his secretary, Harold Tittman, who is not officially accredited to the Vatican, but has the title of Chargé. The Vatican reciprocates by maintaining an Apostolic delegate in Washington. Great Britain has diplomatic relations with the Vatican and a Minister stationed there.

* * *

At one time in its history—back in the middle of the last century—the United States had a Resident Minister at the Vatican but those were in the days when the Pope had wide temporal powers and American Presidents felt it necessary to look after American commercial interests there. Congress during the period became frequently embroiled in attempts to distinguish between the religious and temporal powers of the Pope until finally, in 1867, it refused to continue the appropriation for maintenance of a diplomatic representative at the Vatican.

The Vatican is once more at a crossroads today. In the Lateran Accord of 1929, the Holy See expressed determination to "remain extraneous to all temporal disputes between nations and to international congresses convoked for the settlement of such disputes unless the contending parties make concordant appeal to its mission of peace. Nevertheless," it added, "it reserves the right in every case to exercise its moral and spiritual power."

A "concordant appeal" from the United Nations and Italy would seem to be a difficult achievement, considering all the factors involved.

Little Book—Mighty Message

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

I am about to wrap up a book and send it back to a friend in Canada. Fortunately, there is another copy in the office now, which was brought to America by plane a few weeks ago. The book—somehow you can't call it a pamphlet although it is only a quarter of an inch thick—is titled "Faith and Works."

It is by Lionel Curtis, a British author who for his great work "Civitas Dei" is known among most of the people who are supposed to "matter" but by too few who really do. What I mean is that men like Lionel Curtis ought to be known by all of us—you and me and the man who drives our street car. It's our world Mr. Curtis is talking about.

Lionel Curtis in 1902 was one of those promising young men who were chosen to work under Lord Milner for restoration of order in South Africa after the Boer War. "Milner's young men,"—they have since been called—or "Milner's kindergarten." Lord Lothian, former British Ambassador in Washington, was another of Milner's young men, and a close friend of Mr. Curtis through many years. Their deep interest in mankind's spiritual development must have provided a strong common bond.

In 1906, Mr. Curtis was commissioned by Lord Selborne, who had succeeded Milner, to frame a report on conditions in the South African republics. Any reader of "Faith and Works" will see that it was then that he began to write this enormous little book I am wrapping up. For he was brought into touch with the members of four South African governments, and he says:

> "They impressed me as able, upright, and public-spirited men. On the other hand, I was shocked to find that the members of each government seriously questioned the public spirit and indeed the good faith of all the three others. There must, I felt, be something wrong with a system which had led perfectly decent men to think so meanly of one another."

The line of thought which this observation started was developed by Mr. Curtis in his report to Lord Selborne. It was backed by Generals Botha and Smuts, by Francis Malan and Dr. Jameson. And in 1909 the Union of South Africa was the result. Today, that line seems as valid as ever to Mr. Curtis. It is that political thinkers who "attribute wars to the shortcoming of statesmen, and see no remedy but to provide an unbroken succession of heaven-born rulers, are declaring their own intellectual bankruptcy. Wars can be stopped if we see the defects in political systems and cure them in time, but not if we wait for faultless men to direct them."

As the threat of war among the South African republics lay in their political separateness, so Mr. Curtis sees the threat of recurrent war among national states in "the fragmentation of human society." This society is now integrated by mechanical invention, the airplane, the radio. But it is still trying to maintain itself as more than sixty sovereign states.

What Mr. Curtis says is addressed directly to his own countrymen including the peoples of the British Commonwealth. He urges a closer-knit organization than the Commonwealth provides; in short a federation. And the logical conclusion of his argument would be an international federation, with powers limited to the purpose of preventing war.

A number of political thinkers have developed this theme, on both sides of the Atlantic and on the Continent. But in Mr. Curtis' words the hope takes on vivid realism, the vision acquires new vigor. Is this because he writes from profound religious as well as political conviction? He speaks for every one of us when he says: "Each is aware of a moral sense, of some instinct which tells him that whether he does right or wrong is a matter of infinite importance." He regards the establishment of better government as a divinely appointed task: "He (God) has given us a definite task to create what our Lord described as the Kingdom of God upon earth."

The strength, the patience, the humility of a man dedicating himself to a cause he feels to be divinely directed is wrapped up in this little package going back to Canada.

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